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HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG
OR BROMFIELD, THE LORDSHIP OF IAL
OR YALE, AND CHIRKLAND,
IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWIS FADOG.
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CHAPTER I.

THE ancient kingdom of Powys extended from Chester to Shrewsbury, including the western portion of the county of Salop, all the present county of Montgomery, the eastern portion of the county of Merioneth, all Denbighshire with the exception of the lordships of Ruthin, Denbigh, Rhos, and Rhufoniog, and all Flintshire with the exception of the lordship of Tegeingl, or the country of the Ceangi. The inhabitants of the eastern portion of Powysland were called the Cornavii by the Romans, and those of the western portion the Ordovices, or the dwellers "Ar Ddyfi," or river Dovey.

I cannot obtain any positive information when the tribe of the Cymry first arrived on the shores of Britain; but we learn from Herodotus¹ and the researches of Niebuhr, Prichard, and Rawlinson, that the native land of the Cymry, or Cimmerians, was on the north coasts of the *Pontus Euxinus* and *Palus Maotis* (Sea of Azov), now included in the provinces of South and Little Russia and Podolia. The name still survives to the

¹ Herod. i, 103.

present day in the Crimea, and in Eski Crim (old Crim), the site of the town of Cimmerium. The first mention made of the Cimmerians in history is by Herodotus,¹ who states that in the reign of Ardys, the son of Gyges, King of Lydia, who reigned from B.C. 678 to B.C. 629, "the Cimmerians, driven from their homes by the nomads of Scythia, entered Asia and captured Sardis, all but the citadel." These, however, could only have been a portion of the Cimmerian nation; for Niebuhr observes,² "all the wandering tribes which have successively occupied Scythia, when overpowered by new swarms from the east, have retired to the open country to the west, and towards the Danube." That the greater portion of the Cimmerian nation pursued this route to the western part of Europe, and some of them under their own name of Cymru or Cymry, is now the opinion generally held by the best ethnologists.³

Judging, therefore, from the little information we have, it is not probable that the Cymry could have reached Britain before the sixth century previous to our era; and as, according to ancient tradition, they landed on the southern coasts, it would take some time before they could establish themselves in Powysland and other parts of Wales.

From a paper on the antiquity of the human race, written by James Wyatt, Esq., F.G.S., of Bedford, and read by him before the Bedfordshire Architectural and Archæological Society, December 20th, 1870, which, in the kindest and most courteous manner, he has allowed me to make use of, we find, from a paper read at the Liverpool Meeting of the British Association by Mr. Boyd Dawkins, that the ancient inhabitants of Powysland were a people of African descent, and different in various particulars from the Celts and other Indo-European or Aryan nations. At this Meeting Mr.

¹ Herod. i, 15.

² Scythia, p. 50.

³ Professor Rawlinson's Essay I to Herod., book iv, "On the Cimmerians of Herodotus and the Migrations of the Cymric Race." (Smith's *Student's Ancient History of the East*, p. 466.)

Dawkins mentioned that, amongst the Eglwyseg rocks, at a place called Perthi Chwareu,¹ in the parish of Llan-degla, Denbighshire, in a crevice caused by the disintegration of the rock at a joint, he found some bones of the extinct ox and other animals, and upwards of twenty human skeletons, apparently deposited there with great care. The bones were in that state which is termed "highly fossilised,"² and they exhibited not only the dolicho-cephalic form of skull, but also the platycnemic type of shin-bone. But further than this, an ancient cairn was found at Cefn, near St. Asaph, in which were numerous skeletons of both sexes, all displaying the same characteristics. Professor Busk, who had an opportunity of examining these remains, assured Mr. Wyatt that the leg-bones were of the same type as those which he examined in the caves at Gibraltar. This platycnemic form of leg-bone arises, as described by M. Paul Broca, from an extreme lateral compression of the shaft, in consequence of which it loses its natural sub-triangular form, and presents an acute edge both in front and behind.

Great numbers of skeletons were discovered by Capt. Brome in the course of his exploration of the caves in the Rock of Gibraltar, which were subjected to the examination of the late Dr. Falconer and Professor Busk. The skulls were of unusual thickness, and had the muscular impressions strongly marked. None, however, exhibited any tendency to prognathism. The skulls were dolicho-cephalic to a high degree, and the lower limbs were of a type not known amongst civilised beings of the present day. For example, they are described as having carinated femurs and platycnemic tibiæ; that is to say, keeled or ridged thigh-bones and flat shins. On this authority, as well as that of M. Paul Broca, it may be stated that the skulls bear a close resemblance to the type of Basque crania, to the crania found in the caverns and dolmens of Andalusia; and

¹ See *supra*, p. 22.—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*

² *Antiquity of the Human Race*, by James Wyatt, Esq.

confirm the theory that the ancient inhabitants of that part of the Iberian peninsula were of a uniform race, and that at the present day they are represented by, at any rate, a part of the population now inhabiting the Basque provinces. And they are of opinion that if the origin of the Basques is to be sought beyond the confines of their own country, the inquiry should be directed, not among the Celts, nor among the Indo-European races, but rather in the direction of the northern zone of Africa. And to the same continent, therefore, must we look for the origin of the ancient inhabitants of Powysland, whose remains have been discovered in the parish of Llandegla and at Cefn.

The extinct ox whose bones were found with the human remains in the parish of Llandegla, lived in this island in the post-pliocene or quaternary epoch. There were three species, the *bison priscus*, *b. primigenius*, and *b. Pallasii*. The first with slender legs, with convex frontal broader than it was high, and differing but slightly from the aurochs, except in being taller, and in having larger horns. The remains of *bison priscus* are found in Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Russia, and America. *Bison primigenius* was, according to Cuvier, the source of our domestic cattle. The *bos Pallasii* is found in America and Siberia, and resembles in many respects the musk-ox of Canada.¹ During this period the bear (*ursus spelæus*), gigantic lion (*felis spelæa*), hyæna (*hyæna spelæa*), the horse, and the gigantic forest-stag (*cervus megaceros*), abounded in the British islands. In the caves of Kirkdale in Yorkshire, and Kent's Cavern at Torquay, Dr. Buckland discovered the remains of the ox, young elephant, rhinoceros, horse, bear, wolf, hare, water-rat, and several birds. All these animals, therefore, must have inhabited Powysland, with the extinct ox, at the time the human skeletons were interred in the parish of Llandegla and at Cefn.

Who the inhabitants of Britain were when the Cymry

¹ *The World before the Deluge*, by Louis Figuier.

arrived here, we have no means at present of knowing; nor do we know when they first settled in Powysland. The first time we hear of them in this district is during the reign of the Emperor Nero, when, after the victory gained by Suetonius Paulinus over Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni (a people of Norfolk and Suffolk) in A.D. 61, the Roman forces (and among them was the twentieth legion) were marched to Mona, the chief seat of the Druids, to reduce that island to obedience. On their march through Powysland they were encountered by the Ordovices, who cut off one wing of their army. After his successful expedition into Mona, Agricola determined to fix a garrison upon a spot near the mouth of the river Dyfrdwy, which he determined to make the headquarters of the twentieth legion, which was called also *Valeria* and *Victrix*; and at the same time to found a colony, which received the name of *Colonia Devana*. This is proved by a coin of Septimius Geta, son of Severus, which was thus inscribed: COL. DEVANA. LEG. XX. VICTRIX.¹

After the final conquest of Britain, Julius Agricola and the Emperor Severus introduced the arts and sciences of Rome into the island; and Agricola no sooner received the command, than he effected a strict discipline among his troops, and treated the conquered tribes with justice and moderation, so that the whole island was at peace; and the natives, who had formerly hated and feared the Roman name, now began to admire and imitate the superior civilisation and refined manners of their conquerors.² "The Britons," says Tacitus, "are a people who pay their taxes, and obey the laws with pleasure, provided that no arbitrary and illegal demands be made upon them; but these they cannot bear without the greatest impatience, for they are only reduced to the state of subjects, not of slaves,"—a character which we seem to have kept to the present day. The *Colonia Devana* was called by the Cymry "Caer Lleon

¹ Pennant's *Tour*, vol. i, p. 147.

² Hamilton's *Outlines of History*, p. 8.

Fawr' ar Ddyfrdwy" (*i.e.*, the Camp of the great Legion on the Dee), and is now called Chester by the English.

The twentieth legion was recalled from Britain previous to A.D. 445, as it is not mentioned in the *Notitia*, a work that was composed about that year; but it is supposed to have been withdrawn from Chester before the retreat of the Romans from this island, as its name has been found at Bath amongst the latest inscriptions there. After the final abdication of Britain by the Roman legions, A.D. 448, Chester and Powysland fell under the government of the Britons.²

The first King of Powys of whom we have any record was Benlli Gawr, whose camp occupied the summit of a high hill, called after him "Moel Fenlli," and lies between Ruthin in Gwynedd, and Y Wyddgrug or Mold, in Powys. During the time of his second visit to Britain, St. Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre in Gaul, who had been sent to this island by Pope St. Celestine II as his legate (*legatus a latere*), to put down the Pelagian heresy, visited King Benlli. The King, instead of assisting and entertaining the legate, most grossly insulted him, and refused him the rights of hospitality. Thus publicly disgraced and driven away from the palace, the position of the legate, who was a stranger in the country, was a very difficult one. Providence, however, extricated him from the trouble that had fallen upon him by inciting Cadell Deyrnllwg, one of the King's household, who had the charge of the King's flocks and herds, to offer the Bishop the shelter of his own house, and to give him a hospitable welcome. Then the anger of God fell upon the King, for Nennius tells us that "ignis de cœlo cecidit et combussit arcem, et omnes qui cum tyranno (*i. e.* Benlli) erant, nec ultra apparuerunt, nec arx reædificata est usque in hodiernum diem." We

¹ The Welsh name is *Caer Lleon Gawr*, which is in common use at the present day. It is called *Caer Lleon ar Ddyfrdwy*, to distinguish it from *Caer Lleon ar Wysg* in Monmouthshire.—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*

² Pennant's *Tour*, vol. i, p. 160.

learn, however, that Benlli Gawr had a son named Beli, who fell in battle, and his body now lies buried at Maes Mawr in Yale :

Whose is the grave in the Maes Mawr ?

Proud was his hand on the weapon of war.

It is the grave of Beli, the son of Benlli Gawr.¹

In connexion with this fact I find it stated that "there is a spot on the mountain, between Yale and Ystrad Alun, above Rhyd y Gyfartha, called 'Maes Mawr' (the great plain), where occurred the great battle between Meilyr ab and Beli ab Benlli Gawr, and where Beli was slain ; and Meirion erected two stones, one at each end of the grave, which remained until the last forty years. It was there that a wicked person, one Edward ab John ab Llewelyn of Yale, owner of the piece of land which had been enclosed out of the mountain where the grave and stones were, came and pulled up the stones, and placed them over the pipe of a lime-kiln. There, in consequence of the intense heat and great weight, they broke ; whereupon he burnt them into lime in the kiln, though they had been there for many hundred years. And a bad end happened unto him who had thus defaced the grave of the deceased warrior." This, with many other examples of a similar nature, should be a warning to many persons at the present time, who have no more fear or hesitation in violating the sanctuaries of the dead than others have in removing their neighbours' landmarks.

After the death of Benlli Gawr, St. Germanus anointed Cadell Deyrnllwg to be King of Powys in his stead, and at the same time gave him his solemn benediction, and promised him that his descendants should never be without heirs. This must have occurred previous to, or during A.D. 448, for in that year St. Germanus left Britain with the Roman legions and went to Ravenna, where he died July 25th, in the same year ; Cadell must, therefore, have been a middle-aged man

¹ Englynion y Beddau.

² *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iii, p. 103.

at this time, for he had then nine sons.¹ Of this Cadell Deyrnllwg, I can trace nothing further.

The next glimpse we have of Powysland is during the reign of Maelgwn Gwynedd, who succeeded his father Caswallon Law Hir, as King of Gwynedd, A.D. 517, and was elected King or Pendragon of Britain A.D. 546. This king built the castle of Digoll, at Shrewsbury, and at his death, A.D. 560, was succeeded by his son Rhun, who died A.D. 586, and was succeeded by his son Beli, who, at his death, A.D. 599, was succeeded by his son Iago, who was assassinated by Cadafael Wylt, A.D. 603, and was succeeded by his son Cadfan, the contemporary of Brochwel Ysgythrog, and with him defeated Ethelfrith, King of Northumberland, A.D. 617. This Brochwel Ysgythrog was the grandson of a prince named Cadell Deyrnllwg, who became King of Powys during the reign of Rhun; *i.e.*, about the middle of the sixth century. This Cadell Deyrnllwg II could not possibly have been identical with the Cadell Deyrnllwg of St. Germanus, and our historians tell us that he was the son of Pasgen, the son of Rhydwl, the son of Rhuddfedel Frych, the son of Cyndeyrn Fendigaid, or the Blessed, who was the second son of Gwrtheyrn Gwrtheneu or Vortigern, King of Britain, by his consort Seveira, daughter of Flavius Clemens Maximus, a Spaniard, who was Governor of Britain A.D. 370, and who was proclaimed Emperor of Rome by the army in Britain A.D. 383, and was put to death by Theodosius at Aquileia A.D. 388. This pedigree is confirmed by the inscription on the monumental cross of King Eliseg.² This Cadell Deyrnllwg had several sons, the eldest of whom, Cyngen Deyrnllwg, succeeded him as King of Powys; the second son, Gwynfiw Frych or the Frechled, had the present Lordships of Maelor Gymraeg or Bromfield, Maelor Saesnaeg, Chirk, Whittington, and Oswestry. He was the direct ancestor of Tudur Trefor, the founder of the noble tribe of the marches of Powys-

¹ *Nennii Hist. Brit.*

² *Mont. Coll., Hist. of Llangurig*, vol. iii, p. 297.

land, who inherited these lordships, and died A.D. 948, of whose descendants in Maelor Gymraeg an account will be given in a future chapter. It may be as well to remark here, that John Salusbury, in his Book of Pedigrees, says that the Princes of Powys were lords paramount of both Maelors, Nanheudwy, Chirk, etc., and that the descendants of Tudur Trefor were their barons, and were called Uchelwyr or nobles in old manuscripts.

Another son of Cadell Deyrnllwg was Tegid Foel, Lord of Penllyn; from him, Llyn Tegid takes its name. He was the ancestor of St. Beuno.

Cyngen Deyrnllwg succeeded his father Cadell as King of Powys. He granted ample lands to the monastery of Bangor is y Coed in Maelor, of which he and his family were esteemed the second founders. This ancient monastery had fallen into decay after the Pelagian heresy broke out in the reign of the Emperor Constantine the Great, who became a Christian A.D. 306, and died A.D. 337. The author of this heresy was a monk in this monastery, of the name of Morien¹ or Pelagius. He denied baptism and the sacrifice of the body of Christ, whence arose great hatred, contention, and wars. Morien's delusion constituted one of the three deprivationary delusions of the Isle of Britain, the second of which delusions was that of Morien, through which baptism and sacrifice ceased in Britain, when the whole population became unbaptised Jews.² In A.D. 425, therefore, Pope St. Celestine II sent St. Germanus and St. Lupus to Britain to put down this heresy, and to renew baptism and sacrifice, and a right belief in Christianity, which had fallen into decay.³

¹ More generally called Morgan.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*

² *Iolo MSS.*, pp. 42, 43.

³ *Liber Landavensis*, p. 309; *Iolo MSS.*, pp. 420-422. The Rev. A. Weld, S.J., the present rector of St. Beuno's College, near Tremeirchion, states that Alford, in his *Annales Ecclesiastici*, says that St. Germanus came to Britain A.D. 429, and thinks that the expression that the whole country became unbaptised Jews is too strong; for Alford merely says that the faith was "*maculata*," and cites from

King Cyngen Deyrnllwg likewise hospitably provided for and entertained Pabo Post Prydain, a prince of the northern Britains, who was driven from his dominions by the Picts and Scots. At this time, we find that there was a king of another part of Powys, named Cynddylan, whose capital was Pengwern Bowys or Shrewsbury, who was the son of Cyndrwyn, King of Powys, who kept his court at Llys Dinwynon in Caer-inion. Cynddylan hospitably received the warrior bard, Llywarch Hen, Prince of the Strath Clyde Britons, who, with his family, was driven from his dominions by the Picts and Scots. King Cynddylan was slain defending a town called Tren, and was buried at Eglwys Bassa A.D. 613.



Brochwel Ysgythrog succeeded his father Cyngen as King of Powys. In A.D. 613 Ethelfrith, King of Northumberland, marched against Caer Lleon or Chester, and on his way he totally destroyed the great monastery of Bangor is y Coed, and massacred one thousand two hundred of the monks; he then encountered the little army that Brochwel had hastily collected, which he totally defeated, and afterwards marched to Chester, which he took and pillaged. Soon after this, Brochwel having obtained the assistance of Cadfan, King of Gwynedd (Venedotia); Bledericus, King of Cornwall

the Life of St. Lupus, "*pestem Pelagianem totam fere Britanniam occupasse*"; but Father Weld sees nothing in this author to justify such an expression.

and Devon; and Morgan, King of Dyfed, again attacked Ethelfrith, and totally defeated him, above ten thousand Saxons being slain; Ethelfrith, himself being wounded, escaped with difficulty the pursuit of the conquerors. Brochwel was slain in this battle, which was fought on the banks of the river Dee in Maelor A.D. 617. He built the Church of St. Chad in Shrewsbury on the spot where his palace, which he gave of his own free will to God, had previously stood. He bore on his shield, *sable*, three horses' heads erased, *argent*. By his wife Arddun, the daughter of Pabo Post Prydain, he had three sons: 1. St. Tyssilio, third Bishop of St. Asaph, which See he held from A.D. 597 to A.D. —; his festival is on Nov. 8. 2. Cynan Garwyn, who succeeded his father as King of Powys. And, 3. Mawan, who was Lord of Cydewain. He gave lands to St. Beuno, where he built two churches, one at Aber-Rhiw or Berriw, and the other at Bettws y Cedwg. Both these churches are under the invocation of St. Beuno. At Berriw there is a large monolith still standing called Maen Beuno, or St. Beuno's Stone.¹ It is probable that he used to stand here when he preached to the people.

Cynan Garwyn, the second son of Brochwel, succeeded his father as King of Powys in A.D. 617. He gave lands to St. Beuno at Meifod, where he built a church under the invocation of St. Tyssilio. Many of the royal family of Powys were subsequently buried in this church. King Cynan likewise gave land to St. Beuno at Gwyddelwern in Powys Fadog, where he built a church, which is now under his invocation; and, on his death-bed, Cynan gave the saint a sceptre of the value of sixty cows. This prince had two sons:—1. Selyf Sarff Cadau; 2. St. Enghenel, who, although young, commanded the British forces under his grandfather at the memorable battle of Chester A.D. 613, when they were defeated by Ethelfrith, King of Northumberland. He founded the church of Llanenghenel in Mon A.D. 620.

¹ See *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. iii, p. 299.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*

Cynan had also a daughter named Afandred, who was married to Cadfan, King of Gwynedd.

A.D. 625, a sanguinary battle was fought between the Britons, under the command of Prince Cadwallawn, the son and heir of Cadfan, King of Gwynedd, on one side; and the Saxons, under the command of Edwin, King of Northumberland, on the other, in which Cadwallawn was totally defeated. This was called the battle of Digoll, and is recorded in the Triads as one of the causes of "The three discolourings of the Hafren or Severn". From an elegy written upon Cadwallawn by Llywarch Hen, that prince appears to have been encamped on Cefn Digoll for some time—

"Lluest Cadwallawn glodrydd,
Yng ngwarthaf Digoll Fynydd,
Saith mis a saith gad beunydd."

The camp of Cadwallawn the illustrious,
On the heights of Digoll Fynydd.
During seven months seven battles daily.

In 632, however, Cadwallawn, who had succeeded his father, King Cadfan, in 630, totally defeated and slew Edwin at the battle of Hethfeld in Yorkshire.

Selyf Sarff Cadau, King of Powys, is celebrated in the Triads with Afaon, the son of Taliesin; and Gwallawg ab Llënog ab Llyr Merini, a chieftain in the Vale of Shrewsbury, as one of the three *aerfeddawg* or grave-slaughters of the Isle of Britain, because they avenged their wrongs by continuing the slaughter from their graves. He was the father of Maelmynan, the father of Beli, the father of Gwallawg or Guoillawg, who was the father of

Eliseg, King of Powys. From the inscription on his monument he appears to have recovered his kingdom of Powys out of the hands of the English after the death of Cadell, by violence.¹ This may probably have taken place A.D. 765, for the *Brut y Tywysogion* states

¹ "Ipse est Eliseg qui recuperavit hereditatem Powosie post mortem Catteli per vim e potestate Anglorum."

in that year that "the Cymry devastated Mercia, and defeated the Saxons, and spoiled them sorely. On which account Offa, King of Mercia, made the great dyke called Clawdd Offa or Offa's Dyke, to divide Wales from Mercia, which still remains." This dyke extends from the river Wye, along the counties of Hereford and Radnor, to Pwll y Piod, a tavern between Bishop's Castle and Llanfair in Cydewain or Newtown; from thence through Montgomeryshire, by Llandyssilio and Llan y Mynech to Tref y Clawdd, over the race-course on Cefn y Bwch, above Oswestry, above Selatyn; from whence it descends to the Ceiriog; and thence to Glyn; after which, it passes between Chirk Castle and the village of Chirk, crosses the Dee below Cefn y Wern, and enters Maelor; then leaving Plas Madog on the left, passes by Ty'n y Fron, below Caerddin to Wrexham and Pentref Bychan, where there is a mound; then by Plas Bower to Adwy'r Clawdd, near Minera or Mwynglawdd (the mine upon the dyke); by Brymbo, crosses the river Cegidog, and through a little valley on the south side of Bryn Ioreyn mountain, to Coed Talwrn and Cae Dwn, a farm near Treuddyn Chapel, in the parish of Y Wyddgrug or Mold (pointing towards the Clwydian hills); beyond which, there can be no further traces discovered.¹ King Eliseg died A.D. 773, and was buried in Yale, at a place then called Maes yr Ychion, but subsequently Pant y Groes, from the cross erected to his memory by his great grandson, King Cyngen II.² The shaft of this cross is still standing over his grave. He had two sons: the younger one, Cyngen, was father of Aeddan, Lord of Cegidfa, Broniarth, Deuddwr, Westbury, and Tregynon; from whom many families in Montgomeryshire trace their descent. The eldest son, Brochwel II, was father of Cadell II, King of Powys, who died A.D. 804, and left two children: one, a daughter named Nesta; and a son, Cyngen

¹ Pennant's *Tour*, vol. i, pp. 350, 351, 352.

² The grave of Eliseg is in the township of Maes yr Ychion, in the parish of Llantysilio.

II, King of Powys, who resigned his crown and went to Rome, where he was assassinated by his own servants A.D. 850. He had a son named Gruffydd, who was killed A.D. 815 (*Brut y Tywysogion*). On the abduction of Cyngen II, he was succeeded by his sister Nesta, who was married to Gwried, King of the Isle of Man. By this marriage Nesta had a son, Merfyn Frych, King of Powys and the Isle of Man, and also of Gwynedd, by right of his consort Essyllt, sole daughter and heiress of Cynan Tindaethwy, King of Gwynedd, who died A.D. 818. In A.D. 838 the battle of Cyfeiliog was fought between Merfyn Frych and Berthrwyl, King of Mercia; and in this battle Merfyn was slain. He was succeeded by his son, Rhodri the Great, the direct ancestor of Meredydd ab Owain, who succeeded to the kingdom of Powys and the Principality of Dinefor A.D. 985. This prince



bore *or*, a lion's gamb *gules*, and, dying in A.D. 994, left an only daughter and heiress, Angharad, who was married first A.D. 994 to Llewelyn ab Seisyllt, Lord of Maes Essyllt, in Morganwg, when he was only fourteen years of age. When Llewelyn came of age, he fought a battle A.D. 1015, with Aeddan ab Blegywryd,¹ who had conquered the kingdoms of Gwynedd and Dinefwr. In this battle, Aeddan and his four nephews were slain; and Llewelyn became King of all Wales. In A.D. 1021 the Scots came to Carmarthen, under the command of

¹ Blegywryd was the son of Owain ab Hywel, of the lineage of Brân ab Llyr Llediaith.

Eulaff; Llewelyn went against them, and put Eulaff to flight; and after that Llewelyn was slain there by treachery, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

GRUFFYDD AB LLEWELYN, King of Powys and Gwynedd only, for Rhydderch ab Iestyn ab Gwrgant succeeded to the principality of South Wales as the heir of Aeddan ab Blegywryd. In A.D. 1061 Gruffydd was slain in battle against Harold, King of England, and Caradog ab Rhydderch ab Iestyn, Prince of Glamorgan, through the treachery of Madog Min, Bishop of Bangor. After he was killed his head was cut off, and sent as a present to Harold.¹ He left two sons, Meredydd and Ithel; and an only daughter and eventual heiress, Annesta, who was married to Trahaiarn ab Caradog, who became King of Gwynedd on the death of his uncle, Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, A.D. 1072. Trahaiarn was the son of Caradog ab Gwyn ab Collwyn, lord of Cydewain, ab Ednowain ab Bleddyn ab Bledrws of Arwystli (arms,—*sable*, three fleurs-de-lis *argent*, for Bleddyn ab Bledrws), and was slain at the battle of Carno, A.D. 1080. By his consort, Annesta, he had issue, Llywarch,² the rightful heir of Powys, who married Dyddgu, daughter of Idnerth ab Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrydd; Meurig and Gruffydd, who were both slain, A.D. 1105, by Owain ab Cadwgan ab Bleddyn; and Owain.³

ANGHARAD, the widow of Llewelyn ab Seisyllt, married secondly, A.D. 1083, Cynfyn ab Gwerystan ab Gwaethfoed, lord of Cibwr in Gwent, by whom she had issue, two sons, Bleddyn and Rhiwallon; and two daughters, Ewerydd, who married Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl; and Annesta, who became the wife of Ithel, lord of the Bryn, in the parish of Pennant Melangell, in Powysland, who bore *argent*, three greyhounds courant in pale *sable*, collared of the field.

BLEDDYN and RHIWALLON commenced their reign conjointly as Princes of Powys and Gwynedd, A.D. 1062. In A.D. 1068, Meredydd and Ithel, the sons of the late

¹ Brut y Tywysogion.

² Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 284.

³ Ibid., vol. ii, p. 17.

King Gruffydd ab Llewelyn, led an army against Bleddyn and Rhiwallon, to regain Gwynedd; and Bleddyn and Rhiwallon met them, accompanied by a great host of Saxons,—for the Saxons inhabited Powys in equal numbers with the Cymry, under their protection, whither they had fled from the intrusion of the Normans: on which account, as the men of Gwynedd, under the command of Meredydd and Ithel, were not so numerous as the host of Bleddyn and Rhiwallon, nothing but bravery could support them against double their number. But through deceit and treachery they lost the battle, which was fought at Mechain. Rhiwallon was slain on one side, and Ithel on the other; and Meredydd was obliged to fly, and Bleddyn pursued him so closely that he was obliged to fly to the most desert mountains in Wales, where he perished from cold and hunger. Afterwards, by the help of the Saxons, Bleddyn ab Cynfyn reigned sole monarch of Gwynedd and Powys.¹

Bleddyn married, first,² Haer, daughter and coheir of Cyllin ab Y Blaidd Rhudd, lord of Y Gest in Eifionydd, by whom he had Meredydd, his successor. By his second wife, who was a daughter of Brochwel ab Moelyn of Twrcelyn, in Mon, he had, besides two daughters,—Hunydd, or, according to others, Gwladys, wife of Rhydderch, second son of Tudur Mawr ab Einion, Prince of South Wales; and Gwenllian, wife of Caradog ab Trahaiarn, and mother of Owain ab Caradog,³—two sons, Llywarch and Cadwgan of Nannau, lord of Meirionydd, Cyfeiliog, Penllyn, and Mawddwy in Powys, and of Cardigan and Ystrad Tywi in South Wales. In 1073 he became Prince of a certain portion of Powys.⁴ He bore *or*, a lion rampant *azure*, and was slain at Welshpool by his nephew, Madog ab Rhirid ab Bleddyn, A.D. 1109. By his first wife, Gwenllian, daughter of Gruffydd ab Cynan, King of Gwynedd, he had Einion, lord of Meirionydd, who died without issue, A.D. 1121;

¹ Brut y Tywysogion.

² Harl. MS. 2299.

³ Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, pp. 99, 107.

⁴ Ibid., p. 99.

Meredydd, who succeeded his brother; and Madog, lord of Nannau. By his second wife, who was a daughter of the Lord Pigot de Say, he had two sons,—Henri, and Gruffydd, who married Angharad, the only daughter and heiress of David ab Owain, Prince of North Wales; by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Angharad, who became the wife of Sanddef Hardd (the handsome), lord of Morton in Maelor Gymraeg. By his third wife, Gwenllïan, daughter of Owain ab Edwyn ab Goronwy, he had issue three sons: Sir Owain Farchog, lord of Powys, who was knighted by Henry I in Normandy; Llewelyn, who was slain by the men of Brycheiniog, A.D. 1098; and Goronwy.

By his third wife, who was a daughter of Gruffydd ab Carwed ab Alaw, of Llwydiarth in Mon,¹ Bleddyn had issue, Madog and Rhiryd, who were both slain by Iestyn ab Gwrgant, Prince of Glamorgan, at the battle of Llechryd, A.D. 1087; and by his fourth wife, Morien, daughter of Idnerth ab Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrydd, he had two other sons,—Iorwerth, who was called lord of Powys, and Rhiwallon. Iorwerth was slain at Caereinion by his nephew, Madog ab Rhiryd ab Bleddyn, and Llywarch ab Trahaiarn ab Caradog, lord of Cydwain, A.D. 1109.

Bleddyn ab Cynfyn was slain in battle, A.D. 1072, by Rhys ab Owain ab Edwyn, a younger son of Einion ab Owain ab Hywel Dda, Prince of South Wales, and was succeeded in the principality of Gwynedd by his nephew, Trahaiarn ab Caradog ab Gwyn ab Collwyn; and in the principality of Powys by his eldest son,

MEREDYDD AB BLEDDYN. In A.D. 1073 the Danes invaded Maelor, and were opposed and defeated by Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, lord of Maelor Gymraeg; but it is uncertain whether he was slain during the engagement, or directly afterwards. In A.D. 1080 the celebrated battle was fought on Carno mountain, in Montgomeryshire, between Gruffydd ab Cynan, the rightful

¹ Carwed ab Alaw bore, *or*, a falcon surgerant *azure*, beaked, etc., *or*.

heir of Gwynedd, and Trahaiarn ab Caradog; and in this battle Trahaiarn was killed, together with Gruffydd and Meilyr, the sons of Rhiwallon ab Gwyn ab Collwyn. In A.D. 1105 Meredydd ab Bleddyn escaped from prison, and recovered his territories. In A.D. 1109 Madog ab Rhiryd ab Bleddyn treacherously assassinated his uncle, Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, Prince of part of Powys, at Welshpool; but in A.D. 1110 he was taken by Prince Meredydd, and given to Owain ab Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, who pulled out his eyes, and set him at liberty; but Owain ab Cadwgan and Prince Meredydd shared his territories between them.

In A.D. 1113 Einion ab Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, together with his cousin Gruffydd, the second son of Prince Meredydd, attacked the castle of Cymmer in Meirionydd, which belonged to Uchtryd ab Edwyn ab Goronwy, and took from him the districts of Meirionydd, Cyfeiliog, and Penllyn, and divided these territories between them. Meirionydd and Cyfeiliog had been granted by Cadwgan ab Bleddyn to Uchtryd on condition of his rendering faithful service to himself and his family. In consequence of this the Princes of Upper Powys became possessed of Cyfeiliog.

In A.D. 1118, Henry I, King of England, came to Powys with a strong army against Prince Meredydd, who, assisted by his nephews, Einion, Madog, and Morgan, the sons of Prince Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, met the King, and totally defeated him.

In A.D. 1121 Einion ab Cadwgan, lord of Meirionydd, died, and bequeathed his lands and territories to his brother, Meredydd ab Cadwgan; but his uncle, Prince Meredydd ab Bleddyn, and his cousin, Ithel ab Rhiryd ab Bleddyn, who had been set at liberty this year by Henry I, took his lands and territories from him; upon which Gruffydd ab Cynan, King of Gwynedd, sent a strong force, under the command of his sons Cadwallon and Owain, to Meirionydd against Prince Meredydd, and defeated him, and compelled him to restore his lands and territory to his nephew, Meredydd ab Cadwgan.

In A.D. 1122 Ithel ab Rhiryd was put to death by his uncle, Meredydd ab Bleddyn.¹

Prince Meredydd ab Bleddyn married, first, Hunydd, daughter of Eunydd ab Gwernwy, lord of Dyffryn Clwyd. This Eunydd came into Powysland in the time of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, and fought under him against the English. For his services Bleddyn gave him the townships of Trefalun, Almor, Y Groesffordd (or Gresford), in Maelor Gymraeg; and Lleprog Fawr, Lleprog Fechan, and Trefnant, in Tegeingl. He bore, *azure*, a lion salient *or*, armed and langued *gules*; quartered with *azure*, a fess *or*, inter three horses' heads erased *argent*. By this lady Meredydd had issue, two sons,—1, Madog, of whom presently; 2, Gruffydd, ancestor of the Princes of Upper Powys: he bore, *or*, a lion's gamb erased *gules*: he conquered Cyfeiliog in A.D. 1113, and died A.D. 1125; and a daughter named Dyddgu, who was married to Cadwallon ab Gruffydd ab Cynan.² Meredydd married secondly, Efa, *or*, according to others, Christian, daughter and coheiress of Bletrws³ ab Ednowain Bendew, by whom he had issue two sons,—1, Iorwerth Goch, of Cae Hywel in the parish of Kinnersley, who had part of Tre'r Main in Meifod, Burgedin, Hope, and Whittington.⁴ He married Maude, daughter of Sir Richard Manley, of Cheshire, Knt., and was ancestor of the Kynastons, Parrys of Main, Matthewses of Trefnannau, Maurices of Bryn y Gwaliau and Bodynfol, and Pryses of Cyffronydd; 2, David ab Meredydd, who had part of Burgedin, Whittington, and Tre'r Main.⁵ He married Arddun, daughter of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, Lord of Maelor Gymraeg, by whom he had issue Ithel Goch of Burgedin, ancestor of the Rogerses of that place. Lewys Dwnn (Vol. i, p. 136) mentions another daughter of Meredydd ab Bleddyn, named Jane, the wife of Iorwerth ab Trahaiarn, Lord of Cydewain, whose only daughter and heiress, Arianwen, married Cadafael, Judge of the Court of Powys, then held

¹ Brut y Tywysogion.

² Harl. MS. 2299.

³ Bletrws bore, *argent*, a chev. *gules* inter three boars' heads coupé sable.

⁴ Lewis Dwnn, vol. i, p. 320.

at Castell Dinas Brân, and thus Cadafael became Lord of Cydwain.

Besides these, Meredydd ab Bleddyn had four illegitimate sons,—1, Howel ab Meredydd, who had lands in Main, and was slain by his own men A.D. 1140.⁴ He had issue (according to the *Harl. MS.* 2299) two sons, Meredydd Hen, Ieuan of Blodwel, and a daughter named Angharad, the wife of Meredydd ab Iorwerth ab Llywarch ab Brân, ancestor of the Wynns of Mwsoglen, in the parish of Llangeinwen, in Cwmwd Menai, now represented by the Owens of Orielton. Lewys Dwnn (Vol. ii, p. 207) states that Angharad was the sole heiress of Howel ab Meredydd. 2, Llewelyn ab Meredydd, ancestor of Rhys Wynn, of Rhos y Gareg, in the parish of Penegoes in Cyfeiliog, whose daughter and heiress, Catherine, was married to Richard Pugh, of Dôl y Corslwyn in Cyfeiliog, second son of Hugh ab Ieuan, of Mathafarn, Esq. Other authorities, however, state that this Llewelyn was a son of Howel ab Meredydd. 3, Cadwgan ab Meredydd; and, 4, Adda ab Meredydd, both of whom had lands in Main.¹

Meredydd ab Bleddyn died A.D. 1133; but, according to *Brut y Tywysogion*, as published by the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (1864), he died A.D. 1124, and divided his Principality of Powys into two portions. The upper part, subsequently called Powys Wenwynwyn, he gave to his grandson Owain Cyfeiliog, the son of Gruffydd, his second son, who had conquered Cyfeiliog and Mawddwy from Uchtryd ab Edwyn A.D. 1113, as before mentioned. Gruffydd ab Meredydd bore, *or*, a lion's gamb erased *gules*; which coat was likewise borne by Owain Cyfeiliog and Gwenwynwyn.³ Gruffydd ab Gwenwynwyn bore the arms of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, *viz.*, *or*, a lion ramp., *gules*. Meredydd gave the other portion of Powysland, which was called Powys Faelor, and, subsequently, Powys Fadog, to his eldest son, Madog ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys Fadog.

¹ *Brut y Tywysogion*.

² *Harl. MS.* 2299.

³ *Ibid.* 1973.

STUDIES IN CYMRIC PHILOLOGY.

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NO. I.

My object in this paper is to commence a series of notes on questions of Cymric philology, some of which are discussed or suggested and others left untouched in the great text-book on this subject, the *Grammatica Celtica* of Zeuss. My references will be to the second edition, in which some errors of the original work have been corrected, and some important additions made, by the learned Ebel. I shall also refer frequently (by the abbreviation *Myv.*) to a class of documents not much used by Zeuss or his editor, the old and early middle Welsh poems, as they appear in the *Myvyrian Archaiology*, edition of 1801. Among other documents referred to will be the *Beiträge zur Sprachforschung* (*Beitr.*), Berlin, 1858-65; the oldest copy of the Welsh Laws, known as the Venedotian (*Leg. Ven.*), referred to the twelfth century; and the oldest copy of the first part of the *Annales Cambriæ*, known as the *Chronicum Cambriæ* (*Chron. Camb.*), and referred to the latter part of the tenth century.

I. A few preliminary statements in regard to the history of consonant changes in Welsh may conduce to the better understanding of some things that follow.

In comparing old Welsh, as seen in the ancient glosses and fragments published by Zeuss and Stokes, with modern Welsh, as seen in all compositions dating from the Reformation down, we perceive that there has been a general infection of consonants not initial, as follows: Old *p*, *t*, and *c* have become, respectively, *b*, *d*, and *g*; old *b* and *m* have become *f* (pronounced as Eng-

lish *v*); old *d* has become *dd* (pronounced as English *th* in *the*); while old *g* has in some cases passed into *i*, *y*, or close *e*, and in other cases disappeared. Exceptions regularly appear, however, in certain combinations; e.g., in *st*, *rt*, and *nt*.

Extant manuscripts of the twelfth century show that these changes in consonant sounds had already taken place, for the most part, in the transition from old to middle Welsh. The most prominent exception is, that in middle Welsh there was more or less fluctuation between final *p*, *t*, *c*, and *b*, *d*, *g*.

The changes above described I shall designate as the depression of consonants, in order to distinguish them from other kinds of infection, known as the aspirate and the nasal.

While initial consonants have, in passing from old to middle and modern Welsh, been persistent in the radical forms of words, the complex Welsh system of initial inflections (if we may so designate a system by which words undergo initial changes when placed in certain syntactical relations) received considerable increments during the middle period.

II. There has been some room left for doubt as to when the change from old *d* to modern *dd* took place in pronunciation. Until about the year 1400 there was no distinctive notation for the latter sound (see Stephens' *Literature of the Kymry*, p. 453). I find the clue to it, however, in earlier documents, by comparing two modes of spelling. In some of them *d* is used to represent this, besides its more usual sound, while in others, strangely enough, the same secondary office is assigned to *t*. By observing what places occupied by *d* in the one class are regularly assigned to *t* in the other, it may be seen that even in early-middle Welsh (aside from such cases of initial inflection as were not yet common) the subvocal *dd* sound generally obtained where it now does.

The nearest approach that I have seen to a recognition of this test is in the second edition of Zeuss, where

it is stated that *t*, when final, sometimes represents the infected *d* (*dd*), but hardly when internal. Examples are given from the oldest copy of the Laws—where a mixed orthography prevails in this particular as in others. I, therefore, deem it important to call attention to the fact that in the majority of the poems of the twelfth century and the first half of the thirteenth, printed in middle Welsh orthography in the *Myvyrian*—including those taken from the *Black Book of Carmarthen*—the use of *t* to represent the *dd* sound is quite regular, not only when final, but in other positions as well. As test examples, I give the following words, in which we cannot, consistently with what is known of their history or etymology, suppose a mute *t*: Old Welsh *Griphiud* (*Chron. Camb.*), modern *Gruffudd*, Griffith, in one class of middle Welsh documents is *Gruffud* (*Myv.*, i, 365), in the other, *Gruffut* (*ib.*, 290); old Welsh *bodin*, gl. “turma”, modern *byddin*, is in one class *bydin* (*ib.*, 202); in the other *bytin* (*ib.*, 387); modern *Dafydd*, David, is in one class *Dafyd* (*ib.*, 198), in the other *Dawit* (*ib.*, 336); modern *bardd*, bard (compare the *βάρδοι* of Strabo), is in one class *bard* (*ib.*, 337), in the other *bart* (*ib.*, 230); modern *Gwyddel*, Irishman (compare old Irish *Gaedal*), is in one class *Gwydel* (*ib.*, 174), in the other *Gwitel* (*ib.*, 80); modern *heddyw*, to-day (from *diw* or *div*, day), is in one class *hediw* (*ib.*, 415), in the other *hetiw* (*ib.*, 165); modern *ymddiddan*, conversation (from *diddan*), is in one class *ymdidan* (*ib.*, 173), in the other *ymtitan* (*ib.*, 265); so also *ymtrial*, revenge (*ib.*, 79), modern *ymddial*, from old Welsh *digal* (*Chron. Camb.*). The list might be extended indefinitely.

It detracts nothing from the force of the argument to say that there are exceptional instances of variable spelling in the same document. The evidence, then, goes to show, what we should expect from analogy, that as a general fact the infection of old *d* took place in the transition to middle Welsh. But whether the *dd* sound was altogether unknown in old Welsh is a question which I do not at present discuss.

III. Zeuss observes that since the quantity of vowels is not marked in British MSS., it must be "determined by comparison", that is, by comparison with Irish and Latin words, Latinized British and Gallic names, etc. Doubtless the conclusions to which he is thus led are generally correct so far as old Welsh is concerned; but he often falls into error in assuming the persistence, in later Welsh, of original short vowels.

In considering the quantity of Welsh vowels I leave unaccented syllables out of the account, because the tendency of the modern language is to make them all short without regard to their origin—diphthongs, of course, excepted. The accent, it should be observed, is almost always on the penult. In regard to the quantity in accented syllables and monosyllables I have two general facts to state which do not seem to have been observed.¹

1. In monosyllables and accented syllables the vowel is regularly made short when followed by two (or more) consonants. This statement must be understood as referring to the inherent quantity of the vowel itself; for, on account of the time required for the distinct utterance of two consonants, the syllable may be still called long. When a long vowel is thrown into such a position, by composition, derivation, or other grammatical process, it is shortened: thus *cryfder*, strength, from *crȳf*, strong; *undeb*, union, from *ūn*, one; *porfa*, pasture, from *pōri*, to graze, etc. The rule holds good even when the second of the two consonants is *i* or *w*: thus *moliant*, praise, from *mōli*, to praise; *gweddwon*, widows, from *gwēddw*, etc. But we must avoid the error of treating *w* as a consonant in the diphthong *wy* (pronounced very much as French *oui* in *bouillon*); thus *gwēlwyd*, was seen, from *gwēled*, to see. The exceptions to the rule are very few, and mostly arise from synæresis; thus *gwnānt*, they do, older *gwnānt*. We

¹ These facts have already been noticed, and the subject will be found discussed at some length in *Llythyræth yr Iaith Gymraeg* (1861), chapters iv and v.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*

must exclude from this rule, as properly belonging to the following, such words as *ofn*, *cwbl*, *gwobr*, and others ending in two consonants, the last of which is *l*, *n*, or *r*; for they are really dissyllables (formerly sometimes written *ofyn*, *cwbyl*, *gwobyr*, etc.), although, on account of the very short quantity of the last syllable, they are treated in verse as monosyllables.

2. Vowels followed by only one consonant (in monosyllables and accented syllables) are, as a very general rule, long, when the consonant is *b*, *d*, *g*, *f*, or *dd*,—that is to say, when it belongs to the class of depressed consonants, or those which have undergone the change before mentioned as marking the transition from old to middle Welsh. A very few words are excepted,—*ag* and *nag* when not emphasised, *rhag*, *ab*, and possibly one or two others, that have not occurred to me. All the examples given in Zeuss under the head of “Vocales Britannicæ Breves” conform, in their modern forms, to the rule; that is, the original short quantity has been lengthened: thus, *māb*, son, old Welsh *map*; *cād*, battle, old Welsh *cat*; *llāfar*, speech, old Irish *labar*; *mēfl*, disgrace, Irish *mebul*; *gōf*, smith, Gallic *gob*; *ēbol*, colt, from primitive *ep*, horse; *cōg*, cook, old Welsh *coc*, Lat. *coquus*; *rhŷd*, ford, old Welsh *rit*; *llŷdan*, broad, old Welsh *litan*; *bŷd*, world, old Irish *bith*; *Dŷfed*, Demetia, etc.

That the depression of consonants and the lengthening of preceding short vowels were chronologically connected will appear evident when we consider, further, that before single consonants not depressed the vowel (in monosyllables and accented syllables) is very frequently short—always so in the cases where *p*, *t*, *c*, and *m* remain: thus *llac*, loose; *llyffant*, toad; *calon*, heart; *cyllell*,¹ knife; *cwm*, bent; *gwan*, weak; *llong*, ship; *copa*, top, summit; *gyru*, to drive; *cusan*, a kiss; *cetyn*, a piece, a bit; *chwythu*, to blow, etc. But before *l*

¹ A vowel before *ll* in the penult is always short; and, with a very few exceptions, it is short also before *s* in the same position.—Ed. Arch. Camb.

cases of short quantity are rare; *ch* regularly lengthens the preceding vowel; so also in monosyllables does *s*. The condition is here implied, of course, that the consonant is not followed by another. Formerly consonants not depressed, except *l* and those represented by two characters (*ll*, *th*, *ng*, etc.) were often doubled, to indicate the short quantity of the preceding vowel; thus, *gwann*, *gyrru*, *cettyn*, etc. It should be added that *ng*—which generally represents an original *nc*—always shortens the preceding vowel, as if it were still two consonants.

Long words have a secondary accent, preceding the primary. It is subject to the two foregoing rules of quantity, except where it falls on the prefixes *cyd* and *di*; in that case the vowel remains long even before two consonants; thus, *cýdsylweddoldeb*, *didreftadu*. We should also except compounds in which the first part is not an ordinary prefix; e.g., *hírdrigiannu*.¹

iv. In treating of the derivation of substantives and adjectives in Welsh, Zeuss makes no mention of the termination *-ing*, which in the early poets (old and early-middle), occurs not infrequently. In the oldest Welsh MSS. *g* is used to represent (besides its more usual sound) the sound now represented by *ng*: thus, in the *Black Book of Carmarthen*, *Freig*, modern

¹ The quantity is scarcely appreciable when the syllable is unaccented, unless a distinctive emphasis is laid upon that syllable. When the accent, whether primary or secondary, falls on *cyd* and *di*, they form no exception to the general rule; the quantity of the prefixes in *cydsylweddoldeb* and *didreftadu* being precisely the same as that of any other long monosyllable similarly employed, as, for instance, *un* in *unsylweddoldeb*, *lled* in *lledsylweddoli*, or *go* in *godruanaidd*. The word *hírdrigiannu*, with a rhetorical stress on the first syllable, is, except to the eye, in no way different from *hir drigiannu*, the mode in which many persons would write it; but if we throw the secondary accent on *hir*, and the principal on *ann*, the prefixed syllable, followed by one or more consonants, will then become short (*hírdrig-iannu*), as far as the length of a half-accented syllable can be pronounced to be either short or long. Welsh words being generally accented on the penult, the quantity of the third and fifth syllables from the end is less distinct than that of the fourth and sixth.—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*

Ffrainc, the French, or France; *Tegigil*, modern *Tegeingl*, a local name (*Myv.*, i, 578). Hence *-ing* is usually disguised as *-ig*; thus *Ergig*, modern *Erging*, a local name (*ib.*). In late-middle copies of the earlier writings the spelling *-ing* prevails.

This termination is often used with a patronymic force. It appears also in the names of certain districts, most of which are known to be derived from personal names.

Thus in Gwalchmai, a poet of the twelfth century (*Myv.*, i, 194), *Cynan Coeling*, Cynan, of the race of Coel; in Cynddelw, also a poet of the twelfth century (*ib.*, 232), *Kynverching werin*, the people of the race of *Cynvarch*; *o vonet Coelig*, of Coelian stock; *o Vaelgynig* (rhyming with *ig*, that is *ing*, distress), of the race, or country, of Maelgwn; *roted ardunyant ar Dinodig*, honour has been bestowed on Dinoding, that is, on the country of Dunawd (the Dinoot of Beda). Of the old poets, Taliesin (*ib.*, 71) has *Coeling*; Meigant (*ib.*, 159) has *Cadelling*, of the race of Cadell, and *Dogfeiling*, of the race of *Dogmael*; Golyddan (*ib.*, 157) has *Glywysyg*, which in a copy of Nennius referred to the tenth century is spelt *Glevising*. This is the ancient name of some district in South Wales, derived from the personal name Glewys (see Stevenson's *Nennius*). Price, in his *Hanes Cymru*, erroneously retains the early-middle spelling, *Glewysig*.

Does *-ing* represent the patronymic *-icnos* (Stokes in *Beitr.*, ii, 111) of the Gallic inscriptions? Compare, also, the German patronymics in *-ing*.

v. The Juvenius gloss, "*istlinnit, profatur*" (*Beitr.*, iv, 392), is mentioned in the second edition of Zeuss, as if it were the only example of the preservation in Welsh of the third singular present indicative active in *-it*;¹ compare Irish *-id* and Latin *-it*.

In the old Welsh poems, which, although they come

¹ This termination, in the form of *-yth*, is very common in the colloquial language of the present day, though good writers avoid it. Thus we constantly hear *gwelyth*, *credyth*, *dywedyth*, etc., for *gwel* or *gwela*, *cred* or *creda*, *dywed* or *dyweda*.—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*

to us in a corrupt form—that of imperfect translations into middle Welsh—yet often preserve archaic features, I find frequent examples of the use of this termination, generally depressed, however, in the later copies, to *-id*. Thus in the Elegy of Cynddylan, by Llywarch Hen (*Myv.*, i, 109):

Eyr Pengwern pell gelwid heno;
Ar waed gwyr gwelid.

The eagle of Pengwern calls afar to-night;
Over the blood of men it watches.

In Lleoed Wyneblawr: *golut byt eyt dydan* (*Myv.*, i, 154), worldly wealth goes, comes; *difrys guanec, diffustit, traeth* (ib., 155), the wave hastens, it beats the shore; *torrit pob dengyn* (ib.), every unbending one breaks.

In the "Englynion Cain Cynnwyre", of unknown authorship, but undoubtedly old: *gorchwythid gwynt uwch aber*, strong blows the wind over the estuary; *cyrchid carw dan vrig derwen*, the stag seeks the shelter of the oak; *anrheithid rhywynt anial*, the tempest ravages the forest (*Myv.*, iii, 142).

Among the proverbs, which, it should be observed, often bear internal evidence of having been drawn from old Welsh sources, many examples in point occur, including the following: *anghwanecid mevl mawrair*, boasting adds to the disgrace (*Myv.*, iii, 147); *elid bryd yn ol breuddwyd*, the fancy goes according to the dream (ib., 155); *gwnelid anghelfydd annernth*, weakness makes unskilful (ib., 161); *llyvid y ci y gwaew y brather ag ev*, the dog licks the spear wherewith he is wounded (ib., 163); *rhetid maen oni gafo wastad*, the stone rolls till it finds the plain (ib., 176).

Aside from the proverbs, I have found no examples of the use of this termination in prose. It occurs two or three times (doubtless as an archaism) in the poetry of the twelfth century, and then disappears. None of the Welsh grammarians, so far as I know, have recognised it at all. Translators have generally confounded it with the imperative active *-it* or *-id*, which sometimes occurs, later, for the usual *-et* or *-ed*.

VI. In treating of the Welsh passive conjugation, Zeuss gives the present (and future) indicative ending *-ir*; to which, in the second edition, the less frequent *-awr* is added. No mention is made in either edition of the very important forms *-ator*, *-etor*, *-itor* (sometimes, *-otor*, *-iator*, *-etawr*, *-itior*, *-itiawr*); compare Irish *ithir*, *-ither*, in passives, and *-adar*, *-edar*, *-idir*, in deponents; also, Latin *-atur*, *-etur*, *-itur*.

These passive endings (occasionally depressed in our copies to *-ador*, *-idiawr*, etc.) occur frequently in the old Welsh poets, and sometimes in the earlier poets of the middle Welsh period: e.g., in Llywarch Hen (*Myv.*, i, 107), *cenau Cyndrwyn cwynitor*, the offspring of Cyndrwyn is bewailed; in the Gododin, *gweinydiawr ysgwydawr yngweithen* (ib., 7), shields are pierced in the combat; in various old poems which have been attributed to Taliesin, *gwelattor arwyddion* (ib., 33), signs are seen; *golchettawr ei lestri*, *bid gloew ei vrecci* (ib., 39), his vessels are washed, his wort is clear; *hyd tra fyw fyw crybwylltor* (ib., 70), as long as I live he shall be commemorated; *cathl gwae canhator cylch Prydain amgor* (ib., 75), the song of woe is sung round Britain's borders; in Llevoed Wynebglawr (ib., 154), *pob llyvur llemitior arnau*, every coward will be trampled upon; in Gwalchmai (ib., 197), *ef gwr gwelitor*, he is seen (appears as) a man; in Cynddelw (ib., 205), *arwyrain Owain cain cenitor*, the praise of Owain is (or, will be) fitly sung. Again in the proverbs, *clywitor corn can ni weler* (ib., iii, 151), a horn will be heard though it be not seen; *telitor gwedi halawglw* (ib., 177), there is paying (lit., it is paid) after false swearing. Besides the two last I have found no examples in prose.

Like *-ir* these endings are present or future, singular or plural, according to the connection. But unlike *-ir* and the other passive endings, they are used only in the third person. At least I have failed to find a single example of their use in the first or second person, in the whole mass of documents published in the *Myvyr*-

ian. Yet the pronouns of the first and second persons occur so frequently in the early poetry that we have a right to expect such examples, if they were not precluded by usage. I must, therefore, dispute the correctness of the statement made by Zeuss and others, that the Welsh language preserves no remnant of the personal conjugation in the passive voice.

Dr. Owen Pughe, who is a very unsafe guide in early Welsh, calls verbs in *-ator* or *-iator* gerunds, and verbs in *-itor* or *-etor* supines, translating thus: "*adeiliator*, in building", "*adeilitor*, to be building". It is to be regretted that these fictions are reproduced in the Welsh introduction to the second edition of the *Myvyrian*, lately issued. I am not aware, indeed, that the real character of these verb-endings has ever been pointed out.

VII. Zeuss derives *Cymro*, Cambrian, from *cyn-*, synonymous with Latin *con-*, and *bro*, region, Gallic *brog*. The name would thus mean compatriot. The plural, *Cymry*, might come by umlaut from *Cymro*, after the analogy of *ffyn*, staves, from *ffon*.

But the feminine of *Cymro* in middle and modern Welsh is *Cymrâes*. This points to *Cymra* as the earlier masculine form, which, again, might give *Cymry* as the plural by umlaut after the analogy of *bustych*, steers, from *bustach*.

An earlier *Cymra* is also indicated by the name of the language, *Cymrâeg* (middle *Cymrâec*, *Myv.*, i, 272); thus *Gwyddeleg*, the Irish language, from *Gwyddel*, Irishman; *Gwenhwyseg*, the Gwentian dialect, from *Gwentwys*, etc.

It is *Cymra* (as opposed to *Cymro*) that is indicated, again, by the adjective *Cymrëig*, Cambricus (middle *Cymrëic*, Laws, ii, 454, 456); compare *Ffrenigig*, Gallicus, from *Ffranc*, Gallus; *gwyrenig*, from *gwyran*; *gwledig*, from *gwlad*, etc.

There are no analogies whatever for deriving any one of these words from the form *Cymro*; we should have, instead, *Cymrões*, *Cymröeg*, and *Cymröig*, which forms never occur.

In view of these facts I cannot but regard the etymology of the name *Cymry* as still unexplained. I do not discuss the theory of its identity with the Cimbri of the Romans, except so far as to say that any argument against that theory based on Zeuss's account of the origin of the word would be worthless.

We have an analogous case in middle Welsh *Cornaw*, Cornwall (*Myv.*, ii, 267). The more frequent form *Cernyw* (as a derivative whose ending begins with a slender vowel) indicates the root *Carn* (as opposed to *Corn*). This we accordingly find in the Latin *Carnabii*.

The orthographical distinction between *Cymry*, as the name of the people, and *Cymru*, as the name of the country (pronounced alike), is a late one. In early-middle writings both are spelt with a final *y*, usually *Cymry*; in the oldest copy of the Laws, referred, as already stated, to the twelfth century, the spelling is *Kemry* (*Leg. Ven.*, 2); in the *Black Book of Carmarthen*, also referred to the twelfth century, *Kimry* (*Myv.*, i, 578).

The following early readings are also worthy of notice: *Camariæes*, a Welsh woman (*Leg. Ven.*, 96); *Kymeræec*, the Welsh language ("Brut Gruffudd ab Arthur," *Myv.*, ii, 155). But, however, the early-middle scribes varied the spelling in other respects, they did not double the *m* in *Cymro* or any of its derivatives. This shows that they had no idea of its being compounded of *cyn*- and *bro*. Dr. Owen Pughe adopted the spelling *Cymmro* in order to make it agree, as he supposed, with his theory of the etymology (*cyn*, first, and *bro*, which should really give us *cynfro*, however): and the remarkable *Cymmraeg* of Zeuss must be another accommodation of the same sort, taken from some erratic modern writer;¹ it is judiciously left out of the second edition.

¹ Zeuss must have been indebted for the form *Cymmraeg* to Pughe, to whom there can be little doubt it owes its origin; for the Welsh title of his Dictionary, the first part of which was published in 1793,

Meilyr, a poet of the close of the eleventh century and the first half of the twelfth century (*Myv.*, i, 191), has *clas Cymreyt* (*Cymrëydd*, as the rhyme shows) which Dr. Owen Pughe translates "the region of connected mountains", intending Wales, but assuming the name *Cymrëydd* to be compounded of *cyn-*, and *bre*, height. I cannot doubt, however, that it is another plural of *Cymro*—indicating *Cymra* again as the earlier form; compare *glenydd*, banks, from *glan*; *gwledydd*, countries, from *gwlad*; *trigfëydd*, abodes, from *trigfa*, etc. I give the passage with a translation:

Edewis eurwas clas Cymreyt,
Canawon Mordai, mynogi ryt,
Dytwyreo Owain Eingl didudyt.

The illustrious one of the land of the Cymry (the race of Mordai, of lavish generosity) did promise that an Owain should arise, the expeller of the English.

Mordai was a country of the northern Cymry, celebrated in the Gododin. To the northern Cymric heroes, much lauded in the old poets for their generosity, the Welsh of the Middle Ages were fond of tracing their pedigrees. The reference in the passage is evidently to a reputed prophecy of Myrddin, still extant (*Myv.*, i, 144), in which it was promised that an Owain should reconquer England as far as London. Meilyr would fain see this prophecy fulfilled in the fortunes of his young contemporary, Owain Gwynedd.

That Pughe has entirely misapprehended the meaning of the above lines appears, further, in his making the verb *edewis* govern an indirect object, thus:

is "Geiriadur Cymmraeg a Saesoneg," and the same orthography is adopted in the body of the work. In the same year the first number of a Welsh quarterly magazine, entitled "Cylchgrawn Cymmraeg," which numbered Pughe among its contributors, appeared at Trevecca. These, probably, are about the earliest examples of this uncouth mode of spelling this word, and both may safely be referred to the same source. It does not appear that Zeuss was actually acquainted with the second edition of Pughe's Dictionary (Denbigh, 1832), though he mentions it in his preface. The *Cymmraeg* of the first edition became *Cymmraeg* in the second.—ED. *Arch. Camb.*

"promised the sons of Mordai that", etc. This, though good English, would be a gross solecism in Welsh; the preposition *i*, to, being required after the verb in such a case.

VIII. Zeuss mentions the Armoric adverb *quet* (pronounced *ket*), used in negative sentences like the French *pas* or *point*, as of uncertain origin; and when it is used in affirmative sentences he seems to miss its precise force. Examples: *ne tardomp quet*, "ne tardemus"; *me carhe gouzout quet goude*, "scire certe opto postea" (better, scire paululum opto postea); *heb quet anam*, "sine ulla macula". The word should be explained by the Welsh *cat* (diminutive *cetyn*), a piece, a bit. The above examples would be literally translated thus: Let us not delay a bit; I wish to know a bit, after this; without a bit of stain.

The reader should understand that *qu* for *k* or *c* is to be accounted for by the use, in Armoric, of French modes of spelling.

IX. In the second edition of Zeuss the following words are mentioned as exhibiting in old Welsh the Celtic infinitive in *-m* (compare Irish *-am*, *-em*), to wit: *dierchim*, ad poscendum (*Cod. Lichf.*), modern *i erchi*; *diprim*, gl. "essum", food, eating, Cornish *dibbry*, to eat; *molim*, laudare (*Cb.*), modern *moli*. It would thus appear that in infinitives middle and modern *-i* represents old *-im*.

That *-aw* in infinitives represents an original *-am*, I propose to show by the rhymes in the Gododin. In our mediæval copies of that poem the infinitive *-aw* rhymes with *llaw*, *taw*, *anaw*, *ffaw*, *gognaw*, and *arnaw*; see the text of Williams ab Ithel.

Llaw, hand, was originally *lām*; compare old Irish *lām*, hand.

Taw, silent, quiet, was *tām*; compare Irish *tāmh*, still, quiet.

Anaw, spirit, inspiration (not "harmony", as Pughe has it), was *anām*; compare Irish *anam*, life, soul, in which, however, the quantity differs. To justify my

definition of *anaw* I could cite many early examples; let the following from Gwalchmai (*Myv.*, i, 198) here suffice: *Owain angerdawl*, *anaw anfeidrawl*, *aer-wrawl wrhydri*, the ardent Owain, of unbounded spirit, of battle-braving heroism.

Ffaw, glory, is the Lat. *fāma*.

Gognaw I pass over, because I am ignorant of its origin; from analogy I would infer *guocnām* as the original form.

The compound *arnaw* or *arno*, on him, must be resolved into *ar-n-ām*; compare *em* (modern *ef* and *e*, he or him) in the Juvenius Glosses; also compare the similarly compounded words *ynddaw* or *ynddo* (*yn-d-ām*), in him; *rhagddaw* or *rhagddo* (*rac-d-ām*), before or against him; *arnynt* (*ar-n-hwynt*), on them; *trwyddoch* (*trwy-d-awch*), through you, etc. That the *-aw* or *-o* of this class of compounds was *-am*, in some dialect, at a time at least two hundred years later than that assigned by critics to the composition of the Gododin, is shown by the example *racdam*, that is, *rhagddaw*, in the Juvenius Glosses (*Beitr.*, iv, 407), which are referred to the ninth century.

As *au* (*aw*) in those cases where it is interchangeable with *o*, regularly represents a primitive *ā* (Z., 94), we may infer that the quantity of the infinitive *-am* was long in Welsh, although it does not appear to have been long in Irish. The first change was probably to *-aum* or *-om*; the next to *-auw* or *-ow*; thus *dauw*, that is, *daww*, son-in-law, in the Oxford Glosses, for primitive *dām* (Z. 1055), middle and modern *daw*; so also *llawf*, still preserved in the compound *llofrudd*, murderer, literally red-handed, for primitive *lām*, middle and modern *llaw*. The infection of the *m* in *-ām* took place, exceptionally, before the transition to middle Welsh; otherwise, we should regularly find, in middle Welsh, *-auf* or *-of* instead of *-aw* or *-o*. As another indication that *-am* in infinitives was long (as well as in the other cases where it passed into middle Welsh *-aw*), it may be observed in the Gododin and the other old Welsh

poems that it was never made to rhyme with the superlative ending *-am*, or with the verb-ending *-am* of the first person singular, both of which were short, and passed into middle Welsh *-av* (the modern *-af*). In Armoric the infinitive endings *-im* and *-am* passed, respectively, into *-if* and *-af*: thus *dibrif*, to eat, for *diprim*, and *guisquaf*, Welsh *guisgaw*, to clothe.

The *ām* postulated above, in *arnaw* and other compounds of that class, as another form for *ēm*, he or him (*au* or *o* for *ef*), is preserved, regularly, in middle and modern *o*, he or him; thus *gwelais o*, I saw him, *gwelwyd o*, he was seen. Compare also *atof* (*at-ām*), now *ato*, to him (*Laws*, ii, 266). In *efo*, he or him, we are to recognise *ef-o* (*ēm-ām*); so also *efe* is *ef-ef* (*ēm-ēm*); compare *hwyntwyt* (*hwynt-hwy*), they or them; *hyhi* (*hi-hi*), she or her; *tydi* (*ti-ti*), thou or thee, etc. These doubled pronouns (analogous to Latin *sese*) are somewhat more emphatic than the simple forms, and are all accented on the last syllable.

The Luxemburg Glosses have *o* in final syllables for the more usual *au* (*aw*); thus *-oc* for *-auc*, and *-ol* for *-aul*. May we not suppose that *douohinuom*, "austum", and *linom*, "litturam", in the same glosses, are infinitives, in which *-om* is for *-aum*?

x. One of the most important of the Ogmian inscriptions is that found at St. Dogmael's in Wales; see Stokes' *Three Irish Glossaries*. It is bilingual; the Ogmian being *Sagramni maqi Cunatami*, and the Latin, *Sagrani fili Cunotami*. The interpretation is (*The stone of Sgranos the son of Cunatamos*; the old Celtic masculine declension, *-os*, *-i*, being well established by Gallic inscriptions. Of the variations here seen in the forms of the two proper names, I take those of which I have found the exact phonetic equivalents in middle Welsh.

Sgranos in middle Welsh would regularly be *Saeran*; compare *Maelgun* for *Maglocunus*. I find the name *Saeran* in the Genealogy of Welsh Saints (*Myv.*, ii, 51).

In *maqi* we are to recognise Irish *mac*, Welsh *map*, son. Stokes infers *makvos* as the primitive form. Not-

withstanding the usual correspondence of British *p* to Irish *c*, the form *maccwy*, youth, is found in old and middle Welsh writings; *e. g.*, in Llywarch Hen (*Myv.*, i, 128) and in Cynddelw (*ib.*, 252).¹ There are several other words in which the Welsh has both the *c* form and the *p* form; *e. g.*, in *talcen*, that is, *tal-pen*, front of the head, forehead. This is probably an admixture arising from some ancient contact of British with Irish tribes.

Cunatamos would regularly be *Cunadaf* in middle Welsh; and the name is found in precisely this form in the Triads of the War-horses (*Myv.*, ii. 21). The same name occurs also as *Cunedaf* and *Cyndaf*; compare the *Cuneglasus* of Gildas, which in middle Welsh is *Kynlas* (*Myv.*, i, 85). In *Liber Landavensis*, which mixes old and middle forms, we find the name as *Conatam* (228) and as *Condaf* (132). In early Armoric it is *Conatam* (*Z.*, 111).

As to the *cun* (*cuna-*, *cune-*, *cuno-*) of this and other British names, *e. g.*, *Maglocunus*, *Cunobelinus*, *Zeuss* compares Welsh *cwn*, summit; but in the early poets I often find the identical form *cun* in the sense of chief or captain; *e. g.*, in Cynddelw (*Myv.*, i, 210), *rybydwn bencerd ben cun*, I would be the chief minstrel of the chief captain; also (*ib.*, 233), *un katkun val katki Aeron*, one war-chief like the war-dog of Aeron. In a late-middle version of the "Officium B. Mariæ" (*ib.*, 559), occurs *Duw ben cun*, God the Supreme King.

If the *tam* in *Cunatam* were long, the name would mean, the silent chief; but in that case the middle-Welsh form should be *Cunadaw*. Other evidence that it was short I find in the fact that in a poem attributed to Taliesin (certainly of old Welsh origin), the name rhymes with *-af* (old Welsh *-am*) of the first person singular of the verb; also with *haf*, summer (old Welsh *ham*, *Cod. Lichf.*), which is now long in consequence of the depression of the *m*, but was originally short (compare Irish *sam*). As to the meaning of *tām*, I have not yet satisfied myself; is it the Irish *team*, able?

The name *Cunadaf* or *Cunedaf*, as the equivalent of

¹ It is also frequently met with in the *Mabinogion*.—ED. *Arch. Camb.*

Cunatam should, for historical reasons, be carefully distinguished from *Cunedda*, which represents the *Cunedag* of Nennius. The latter means *the good chief*, from *cun*, and *dag*, good, modern *da*; compare Irish *deagh*. The person designated by the name in Nennius is he that is celebrated, later, as *Cunedda Wledig*. In the Triads of the Isle of Britain his name is written *Cunedda Wledig* (*Myv.*, ii, 10, 68). So also in later copies of the genealogies of Welsh Saints (ib., 34, 41); but in an early-middle copy, where the *dd* sound is regularly represented by *d*, it is *Kuneda Wledic* (ib., 23). In the transition from old to middle Welsh a final *g*, following a vowel, is dropped. Thus the descent of *Cunedda* from *Cunedag* is perfectly regular, and a final *f* is entirely foreign to it.

Owing to the failure to distinguish between *Cunedda* and *Cunedaf*, there has been a troublesome dispute, in which Mr. Stephens, author of the *Literature of Kymry*, has joined, as to the time in which *Cunedda Wledig* lived. The legend is that he came, with his sons, from a district of the northern *Cymry* called *Manau Guotodin* (the *Gododin*, better *Gododdin*, of Aneurin), to North Wales, and expelled the Irish from some of his ancestral possessions in that region. Some writers, accepting the account in Nennius, in the genealogies of Welsh Saints and other repositories of Welsh history and tradition, that he was the great-grandfather of *Maelgwn Gwynedd* (the *Maglocunus* of Gildas) who is known to have lived in the sixth century, naturally assign *Cunedda* to the fifth. Others, quoting the testimony of Taliesin in the poem above mentioned, that a chieftain named *Cunedaf* was his contemporary and patron, conclude, either that *Cunedda* should be assigned to the sixth century, or that the poem is spurious. It does not appear to have occurred to the disputants that *Cunedda* and *Cunedaf* might be very different names.

The confusion seems to have begun with the late-middle or early-modern scribe whose copy of the poem is printed in the *Myvyrian* (i, 71). For *Cunedaf* he

erroneously writes *Cuneddaf*, and in one instance *Cunedda*, which destroys the rhyme, thus :

Cyn cymun Cunedda
Rym a fai biw blith yr haf.

Restore the rhyme by substituting *Cunedaf*, and for *cymun* read *cymyn*, then translate :

Before the slaying of Cunedaf
I had milch cows in the summer.

Another fact that has contributed to the confusion is, that in some translations of an obscure passage of the poem, Cunedaf is called the son of Edern, while in the genealogies Cunedda is also called the son of Edern. Such a coincidence could have no great significance in its bearing on the question, in any case ; it can have none whatever after it has been shown that *Cunedda* and *Cunedaf* (elsewhere *Cunadaf*, as we have seen) represent two originals so different as *Cunedag* and *Cunatam*. There may have been Ederns in the period of which we speak ; indeed, we read of two, namely, the father of Cunedda Wledig, and that one of the sons or grandsons of the latter from whom the Welsh district of Edeyrniawn is said to have been named : see Price, in *Hanes Cymru*. We might, without chronological difficulty, suppose the latter Edern to be the one mentioned in the poem of Taliesin.

I would not be understood to suppose that the Cunatam of Taliesin was the same person with the Cunatam of the inscription. Indeed, it must be conceded that the preservation of the old Celtic genitive in the inscription indicates an antiquity far higher than the sixth century ; unless we suppose, what does not seem very probable, that there was a learned class in the sixth century who understood, and still used for special purposes, a language much older than that which was spoken and sung in their day. The Cunatam of the inscription may, for aught we know, be the legendary Cyndaf, who, according to the genealogies (*Hanes Cymru*, 160), was one of the primitive teachers of Christianity among the Britons, in the first century.

HERALDRY OF WALES.

AMONG the MSS. preserved at Peniarth is a large thin folio entitled "Heraldry of Wales,—Hengwrt MSS. No. 395." It is evidently of the reign of Elizabeth, written in a clear hand; six coats on each page, neatly drawn and coloured, and each shield followed by the name of its owner and its blazon. There are one hundred and ninety-one coats in all, and the MS. is very perfect. It is written upon thin, smooth paper, which by the judicious care of Mr. Wynne has been mounted upon guards of a stouter material. The scribe was evidently ignorant both of Welsh and of the border English names, and some of his versions are very far from the truth. Still, as all could not be, with certainty, corrected, it seemed better to leave the MS. as it stood.

In copying the MS. the following abbreviations have been employed. Original, "Kadrod Kalchvynydd, Earle of Dunstable: of him do descend Richard Owen of Penn Mynydd in Anglesey, Esq., and divers other gentlemen in North Wales. *b.* a lion rampt. *ar.*"

Rendered,—Kadrod Kalchvynydd, Earl of Dunstable: whence Richd. Owen of Penn Mynydd and Anglesey, Esq., and others in N. Wales. *B.* a lion rampt. *a.*

All included in brackets [] is additional.

1. Partly torn off [the coat has been *g.* three lions passt. *a.* armed *b.*]

2. *Kadrod Kalchvynydd*, Earl of Dunstable: whence Richd. Owen of Penn Mynydd in Anglesey, Esq., and others in N. Wales. *B.* a lion rampt. *a.*

3. *Marchudd*: whence men of Anglesey and others. *G.* a man's face gardant, bearded proper, wreathed about the head *a.* [and *b.*]. [He was the first of those fifteen families called the fifteen tribes of N. Wales.]

4. *Hwva ap Kynddelw*: whence men of Anglesey

and others. *G.* a chevron between three lions rampant.
or.

5. *Llowarch ap Bran*; whence men of Kymwd Menai in Anglesey, and others. [*A.*] a chevron between three [ravens] *s.*, each in his beak an *ermine* spot [of the same].

6. [*Gwewydd ap*] *Rise* goch; whence Anglesey men and others. *A.* on a bend *s.*, three pards' faces [bend-wise] *a.*

7. Torn away. [*G.* a chevron between three men's heads couped *a.*, crined and bearded *s.*]

8. *Jarddwr*; whence men of Penn yr Cwnllys, in Anglesey, and others. *G.* a chevron between three bucks' heads [cabossed] *a.*

9. *Griffith Maelor*, lord of Maelor, in English Broomfield, co. Denbigh; whence families in Glyndwfridwy and others. *G.* three pales *a.* [paly of seven *a.* and *g.*, a lion rampant. *s.*]

10. *Kadrod Hardd*; whence men of Anglesey, etc. *A.* two wolves salient, saltirewise, *g.*

11. *Kadavell ynvyydd*; whence men of Anglesey, etc. *S.* on a chevron *a.* three fl.-de-lys *b.* [between two martlets *s.*], all between three ragged staves *or.*

12. *Karwd* of Lwydiarth in Anglesey; whence men of Llwydiarth. *Or.* a falcon volant, spread *b.*, beaked and legged

13. *Einion ap Gwalchmai*; whence men of Trevelier in Anglesey, etc. *A.* three riding saddles *s.*, stirrured *or.*

14. *Madoc Koch* of Mowddwy; whence men of Treveiler in Anglesey, etc. *A.* a chevron per pale *g.* and *or* between three rooks [martlets] *s.*, beaked *a.*

15. *Howell ap Jerwerth* ovon; whence men of Anglesey, etc. *G.* a lion passant [statant] *a.*

16. *Bwkley*; whence Sir Richard Bwkley of Beaumaris in Anglesey, Kt., and others of the name in N. Wales and elsewhere. *S.* a chevron between three bulls' heads [cabossed and horned] *a.*

17. *Tudur ap Grono*; whence Owain Tudur, who married Queen Catherine, widow of Henry V; whence

the Queen's Majesty and others. *G.* a chevron between three [esquires], close helmets *a.*

BRECK[NOCK].

18. *Moriddic Warwyn*; whence men of Brecknockshire, etc. *S.* three boys' heads campe [busts coupé] proper, crined *or*, wreathed about the neck with a snake ppr.

19. *Bleddyn ap Maenyrch*; whence men of Brecknockshire. *V.* a wolf passant [statant] bearing a dart in his mouth *a.*

20. *Einion Sais*; whence men of Brecknockshire, etc. *A.* three cocks *g.*, beaked and legged *or*.

21. *Watkin ap John hir*; whence men of Lungors in Brecknockshire. *G.* on a garb *a.*, a martlet *s.*

22. *Madoc ap Maenyrch*; whence a great part of the men of Brecknockshire and others. *G.* a lion ramp. *a.* within a border *v.* charged with eight mullets [annulets] *s.*

23. *Owain gethin*; whence men of Brecknockshire, etc. *S.* a hart passant [at gaze] *a.* attired, and with a crown between his antlers *or*.

24. *Harbert*; whence the E. of Pembroke and divers others, worthy gentlemen of S. and N. Wales, and elsewhere in England. Per pale *b.* and *g.* three lions salient [lioncels ramp.] *a.*

25. *Gunter*; whence the Gunters of co. Brecknock and others. *S.* three gauntlets *a.*

CARDIGAN.

26. *Rys ap Tewder*, Prince of Deheubarth; whence men of Cardiganshire, etc. *G.* a lion ramp. within a border [indented] *or*.

27. *Kadwgan* of Strata-florida or Ystrad-flur; whence men of Cardiganshire, etc. *B.* a lion ramp. *a.*

28. *Philip ap Ivor*; whence men of Iscoed, co. Card., etc. *B.* an eagle displayed *or*.

29. *Grono goch*; whence men of Gwernau, co. Card., etc. *A.* a horse's head [coupé] *g.*, bridled *a.*

30. *Kadwgon ap Grono*; whence men of Strataflo-rida, etc. *B.* a lion ramp. *a.*

31. *Gwyon Benarw*; whence men of Cardiganshire, etc. *S.* three greyhounds current [in pale], *a.*

CAERMARTHEN.

32. *Philip ap Rys*; whence men of Blaen, etc. *G.* a fess between three swans close *a.*

33. *Henrie Dwn*; whence men of Kidwelly. *B.* a wolf salient *a.*

34. *Llwch Llawen vawr*; whence men of Abergwili. *A.* on a cross *s.*, five crescents, and in the first quarter a spear-head *or.*

35. *Griffith Llewelyn vwythis ap Elidir*; whence men of Llangathen, etc. *A.* a cross pointed per pale and per fess, *a.* and *g.*

[MONTGOMERY.]

36. *Maell Melyenyd*; whence men of Halchden in Devddwr, etc. *A.* a cross moline, pierced, between four lozenges *b.*

[MONMOUTHSHIRE.]

37. *Aeddan* of Gwent; whence men of in Gwent, etc. *A.* a saltire *s.*

[DENBIGH.]

38. *Einyon ap Llowarth*; whence men of Pant, co. Denbigh. *B.* a cross flory *or.*

39. *Einion ap Geraint*. *G.* a chevron between three roses *a.* [barbed and seeded *g.*]

40. The Lord of Ros; whence the men of Hiruethoc, co. Denbigh, etc. *A.* a rose *g.* barbed and seeded *v.*

[CAERNARVONSHIRE.]

41. *Griffith ap David goch*; whence men of Nan Conway, co. Caernarvon, etc. *S.* a lion ramp. within a border engrailed *or.*

[MONTGOMERY.]

42. *Howell ap Ievan*; whence men of Kydewain, co. Montgomery, etc. *G.* a lion rampt. *a.*, crowned *or.*

43. *David Lwch*; whence many of Deuddwr in Powisland in Montgomery, etc. *B.* three shovellers *a.*

[CARDIGAN.]

44. *Trahaiarne* of Emlyn; whence men of Newcastle, etc. *A.* six bees [three, two, one] *s.*

[CAERMARTHENSHIRE.]

45. *Llowarch ap Riryd* of Vrien; whence Mr. Griffith Rys of Newtowne in Dinefour. *A.* a chevron between three mallards *s.*

46. *Sir Rys ap Griffith*; whence men of Abermarlais. *G.* on a chevron dancette *a.*, three martlets *s.* between six lioncels rampt. *or.*

47. *Meuric*, King of Dyved; whence men of Kyd-weli. *B.* a chevron between three rooks *s.*

48. *Sir Rys hên*; whence *Sir Rys ap Thomas*, co. Caermarthen, and others. *Or.* three lapwings volant within a border engrailed *v.*

49. *Sir Aron*; whence the men of Glantyn *A.* a lion rampt. gardt. *g.*

[CAERNARVONSHIRE.]

50. *Llewelyn ap Iorwerth* drwyndwn; whence the Koetmores, co. Caernarvon, etc. Quarterly *g.* and *or.*, four lions passant gardant countercharged.

51. *Owain Gwynedd*, whence men of Caernarvon and Anglesey. *V.* three eagles aierant displayed, in fess *or.*

52. *Kylmyn Troed* dy; whence men of Glyn Lliwon, etc. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *a.*, two-headed eagle displayed *s.*; 2 and 3, three firebrands. [On a shield of pretence *a.*, a man's leg, flexed at the knee, couped at the thigh *s.*]

53. *Maeloc Krum*; whence men of Llechwed issav. *A.* on a chevron [*s.*, three Harpies *or.*]

54. *Nevidd Hardd*; whence men of Nankonwy. *A.* three javelins' heads *s.*, embrued *g.*

55. *Collwyn ap Tangno*; whence the men of the comote of Vvionydd. *S.* a chevron between three fl.-de-lys *a.*

56. Sir *Howell y fwyall*; whence men of part of Vvionydd. *S.* three fl.-de-lys, in chief a battleaxe *a.*

57. Sir *Griffith Lloyd*; whence men of Dynorwet. *G.* a chevron *or* and a chief *ermine*.

58. *Gwrgunon*; whence men of Llanruse. *G.* a lion rampt. between three roses *a.*, barbed, etc., *or*.

59. The Baron *Koedmore*; whence men of Castle gevad. *B.* a lion rampt. *a.* [Castell cefel ynghoedmor, lle bu Bredur ap Efrog, plas Baron Coedmor. Llyfr tene Gr. Hirrethawg, p. 3, c. 2.]

60. *Enlli* of Lleyn, which *Enlli* dwelt in an island called Ynys Enlly [Bardsey]. *A.* two chevronells between three sheldrakes *s.*

61. *Tegwared y vais wen*; whence men of Vvionydd, etc. *A.* on a chevron *s.*, three mullets *a.*

62. *Rys ap Rotpert*; whence men of Denbigh and Caernarvon. *V.* a hart [at gaze] passant *a.*

63. *Llowarch Howelwrch*; whence men of Trigarne in Llein. *S.* a chevron between three mullets *a.*

64. *Trahayarn Goch* of Lleyn; whence men of Penllek in Lleyn, etc. *B.*, a chevron between three dolphins embrued *a.*

65. *Meirion goch* of Lleyn; whence men of Castell March in Lleyn, etc. *A.* a chevron *b.* between three horses' heads erased *s.* [Meinion goch ap Mervyn ap Rhodro Mawr gwêl yn Llyfr vychan Gryff. Hiraethawg, p. 58, c. 2.]

66. *Osburn Wyddell*; whence Thomas of Plas yn Ial, co. Denbigh, in counties of Denbigh and Merioneth. *Ermine*, on a saltire *g.* a crescent *or*.

67. *Hwk*; whence John Hwks of the town of Conway, gent., etc. *A.* a chevron between three Howlets *b.*

DENBIGH.

68. *Braint hir*; whence men of Denbigh, etc. *V.* a cross flory *or*.

69. *Hedd Molivrnoc*; whence divers gentlemen of worship in the lordship of Denbigh, etc. *S.* a hart at gaze *a*.

70. *Eintydd ap Wlorien*; whence men of Alynton in Bromefield and of Dyffryn. *B.* a lion rampant. *or*.

71. *Marchweithion*; whence men of Isaledd. *G.* a lion rampant. *a*.

72. *Madoc Llwyd*; whence many men of and Chirk; and Thomas Jones of Brynkunalt is the right heir of Madoc, and hath his lands. Per bend sinister *ermine* and *erminees*, a lion rampant. *or*.

73. *Kynvrigg ap Vallon*; whence men of Bromfield and Maelor saysonag, etc. *Ermine*, a lion rampant. *s*.

74. *Elider ap Rys Sais*; whence men of Eyton Soulli and Iscoed in Bromefield. *Ermine*, a lion rampant. *B*.

75. *Rys ap Marthan*; whence men of Dyffryn Lwyd in Ruthyn, and of Alynton and Crossford in Bromefield. *B.* a fess *or* between three nags' heads erased *a*.

76. *Sande Hard*; whence men of Burton and Llaye in Bromefield, and of Hope Wladathed in Hope, co. Flint. *A.* a lion rampant. *or* between five broom-twigs slipped *vert*.

77. *Ynyr* of Ial; whence men of Ial [Yale], etc. *G.* three pales *or*, on a border of the second eight pellets.

78. *Llewelyn Aurdocher* [Madoc Cloddarth]; whence men of Ial, etc. *G.* a chevron between three plates.

79. *Ithel Velyn*; whence men of Ial. *S.* a chevron between three goats' heads erased *or*.

80. *Hwva ap Ierwerth*; whence men of Bers in Bromfield. *S.* three lions passant pale *a*.

81. *Griffith goch* of Ros; whence men of Bryn. *Or*, a griffin passant *g*.

82. *Kadwgan* of Bachav; whence men of Mochnant in Chirk. *A.* a chevron *g.* between three pheons' points [conjoined in fess point] *sable*.

83. *Rotpert*; whence men of Ros in Denbigh. *G.* a chevron between three mullets *or*.

84. *Rys ap Rotpert*; whence men of Denbigh and Caernarvon. *S.* a chevron between three mullets *a*.

85. *Iorwerth Sais*; whence men of Llanynys, etc. *A.* three wolves passant *s*.

86. *Y Pennwyn*; whence men of Denbigh. *G.* three bears' heads erased in pale, *gules*.

87. *Powryd*; whence Griffith goch of Ruthin. *A.* a chevron between three bears' heads *a*.

88. *Salisbury*; whence Sir John Salisbury, Kt., of Lleweni, and others of the name. *G.* a lion rampant. *a.* between three crescents *or*.

89. *Thelwald*; whence Symon Thelwald, of Plas y Ward in Ruthin, Esq. *G.* on a chevron *a.* three guttes de sang between three boars' heads couped *a*.

90. *Osbwrn Wyddell*. [As No. 66.]

91. *Piggot*; whence Piggott of Denbigh town. *Ermine*, three fusils conjoined in fess within a border engrailed *s*.

92. *Longford*; whence Richard Longford of Allyngh-ton. *G.* a shoveller *a*.

93. *Roydon*; whence John Roydon of Iscoed, co. Denbigh, gent. *V.* a rose and three stags' heads erased bendwise in bend *or*.

94. *White* of London; whence Richard Trevor, gent., s. and h. of John Trevor of Trevalyn, Esq., by Marie, a d. of George Bridges of London, gent., by d. and h. of said White. *S.* on a chevron *a.* three martlets *s.* between three covered cups of the second.

FLINT.

95. *Eadnowain Bendew*; whence the families of the Bythells. *A.* a chevron between three boars' heads erased *s.*, armed *g*.

96. *Edwyn ap Grono*; whence divers houses in Inglefield, co. Flint. *A.* a cross engrailed flory between four Cornish choughs *s.*, beaked and legged *g*.

97. *Tudur Trevor*; whence the Trevors of Flint, Denbigh, Salop, and Montgomery. Per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermine*s, a lion rampt. *or*.

98. *Iddon ap Rys Sais*; whence Jonas ap Grono of; whence men of Llan..... in Maeloc Sayson-with in Flint. *B.* three bears passant in pale *a*.

99. *Kynvric Evell*; whence men of in Broomfield and Mold. *G.* on a bend *a*. a lion passant *s*.

100. *Einion Evell*; whence men of Kinllaith in Moch-nant in Caermarthenshire. Per fess *s.* and *a*. a lion rampt. countercharged.

101. *Madoc Gloddaith* [Llewelyn Aurdocher]; whence by heirs female the Mostins of Flint and *B.* a lion statant, gardant *or*.

102. *Ithel vachan*; whence men of Northop. *B.* a lion statant *a*.

103. *Jankin ap David*; whence men of Pengwern, co. Flint. *B.* a chevron *or* between three cocks *a*.

104. *Kynvrig vachan* of Gwc.....; whence men of Gwerca, co. Flint. *V.* a hart statant, regardant *a*.

105. *Kynvrig Sais*; whence many in Ing....., co. Flint. *S.* a chevron between three spear-heads, points down, *a*.

106. *Idnerth Benvras*; whence men of *A.* a cross patonée between four Cornish choughs *s.*, on a chief *b.* a boar's head coupé *a*.

107. Sir *David Hanmer*, Kt.; whence Sir Thos. H., Kt., of Hanmer, and others of the name. *A.* two lions passant, gardant *b*.

108. Sir *Roger Puleston*, Kt.; whence Roger P. of Lu..... of Erm....., co. Flint, Esq., etc. *A.* on a bend *sable* three mullets of the field.

109. *Conoway*; whence John Conoway of Botryddan, etc. *S.* on a bend *a*., cotised *ermine*, three roses *gules*.

GLAMORGAN.

110. *Kadwallader Vendigaid*, the last British king before the Conquest, reigned A.D. 681, and died in Rome A.D. 688. *B.* a cross patée fitchy *or*.

111. *Ievan Gadarn*; whence men of Gwaunll, etc. *A.* a lion rampant. *gules*.

112. *Iestyn ap Gwrgant*, Prince of Glamorgan; whence many men of Glamorgan. *G.* three chevrons *a.*

113. *Griffith Gwyr*; whence men of Glamorgan. *A.* a hart *a.*, at gaze *gules*.

114. Sir *Mathar Karadoc*; whence men of Tregorys. *B.* semée of cross crosslets, three boars' heads coupé *a.*

115. *Mathiad*; whence men of Vradur. *S.* a lion rampant.

MERIONETH.

116. *Tegwared ap Rotpert*; whence men of Ardudwy. *S.* three fl.-de-lys *a.* within a border *g.*

117. *Einion ap Karadawc*; whence men of Merioneth. *A.* in three mascles conjoined in fess, and voided *gules*, three fl.-de-lys *s.*

118. *Kadwgan* of.....; whence men of..... *Or*, a lion rampant. *B.*

119. *Ryrid Vlaud*; whence men of Penllyn in Merioneth. *V.* a chevron between three wolves' heads erased *a.*

120. *Madoc* of Hindws; whence the men of *A.* on a chevron *gules*, three fl.-de-lys *or*.

121. *G.* a chevron between three fl.-de-lys *or*. [Name not inserted.]

122. *Ierwerth Saeth M.*.....; whence men of Bet-tws y Koed. *B.* a lion rampant. on a canton *a.*, a phæon, point upwards, *g.*

123. *Madoc Hyddgam*; whence men of Merioneth. *B.* a bent bow with an arrow thereon, point downwards, in pale *a.*

MONMOUTH.

124. *Howell* of Kaerleon; whence men of Kaerleon on Uske, etc. *G.* three towers *a.*

MOUNTGOMERY.

125. *Elistan Glodrudd*, Prince between Wye and Severn; whence men of Kidewain. Quarterly, 1 and 4,

a. three boars' heads coupé *s.*, armed *g.*; 2 and 3, *g.* a lion ramp. regardant *or.*

126. *Brochwell Ysgithroc*; whence men of Mountgomery. *S.* three horses' heads erased *a.*

127. *Gwyddw Garanir*; whence men of Kivelloc. *A.* a lion passant *s.* between three fl.-de-lys *g.*

128. *Madoc*; whence men of Llanguric in Arwistel, etc. *Ermine*, a lion ramp. *s.* with a border *g.* charged with six mullets *a.*

129. *Pothon Blaidd*; whence Middleton of co. Montgy. *A.* on a bend *g.* three wolves' heads bendwise erased of the field.

130. *Herl*; whence William Herl of Mountgomery town, the Queen's Majesty's servant, etc. *G.* a chevron between three shovellers *a.*, legged *s.*

131. *Madoc ap Addamel*; whence certain men of Powysland. *A.* a lion statant *s.*, his fore-feet fettered *or.*

132. *Alo ap Riwallon*; whence Mr. Price of Eylmysell, etc. *Or.* three lions' heads erased *g.* within a border engrailed *b.* [Painted shield torn off.]

133. *Gwaithvoed*; whence men of Powys. *V.* a lion ramp. *a.*, dismembered [paws and head *g.*, langued *b.*]

134. *Iorwerth Voel ap Jevan Sais*; whence men of Metham in Powys. *A.* a fess *g.*, fretty *or.*, between three fl.-de-lys *s.*

135. *Kelynin*; whence men of Llwydiarth in Powys. *S.* a goat statant *a.*, corned *or.*

136. *Meredidd ap Kynan*; whence men of Nevadwen. Quarterly, *g.* and *a.*, four lions passant countercharged.

PENBROOKE.

137. Sir *James*, son of Sir *Owain*; whence men of Kemais. *G.* a chevron between a lion ramp. in base, and in chief two mascles, the sides continued to form a square on each angle; all *or.*

138. *Mathias Wgan*; whence the Wgan family. *A.* three pales *b.* on a fess *g.* three mullets of the field.

SALOP.

139. *Iddon ap Rys Sais*; whence men of Dudlust. *A.* a chevron between three boars' heads coupé *g.*

140. *David Holbais*; whence men of Dudlust. *G.* a chevron engrailed between three boars' heads coupé *a.*

141. *Einion Evell*; whence men of Kinllaith in Moch-nant, and Mr. Vaughan of Golden Grove, co. Caermarthen, etc. Per fess *s.* and *a.* a lion ramp. counter-charged.

142. *Kinast*; whence Kynaston, etc. *A.* a lion ramp. *s.*, armed *g.*

143. *Arglwydd Ybryn*; whence men of Bryn in Llan-vihangell-ymlodovoll. *A.* three wolves passant in pale *s.*, collared *a.*

144. *Meuric Lloyd*; whence men of Llwyn y Maen. *A.* an eagle displayed, double-headed, *s.*

145. *Llewelyn ap Madoc ap Einion* [.....] *A.* on a chevron *s.*, a rose between two mullets *a.*; the whole between three cocks' heads erased *s.*; the two in chief regardant.

146. *Ryrid Voel*; whence men of Blodwell. *A.* three eagles' heads erased *s.*, beaked *g.*

147. *Griffith ap Jenkyn*; whence Broughton of Owlbury. *S.* a chevron between three Howletts *a.*

148. *Ludlowe*; whence the Ludlows of Salop. *A.* a lion ramp. *s.*

149. *Newton*; whence divers men of Salop. *A.* a cross *s.*, flory *or.*

150. *Corbett*; whence Sir Andrew Corbett. *Or.* a raven *s.*

These coats following are of several places in North and South Wales, soe set by themselves because of the uncertainty of the counties.

151. *Bleddyn ap Kynvyn*, Prince of Powys; whence Mr. Gray, now lord of Powys, etc. *Or.* a lion ramp. *g.*

152. *Madoc ap Meredith*; whence Owain Glyndwr, etc. *A.* a lion ramp. *s.*

153. *Karadoc Vraichvras*, Earl of Hereford before the Conquest; whence the men of Glangroy. *B.* a lion rampt. per fess *or* and *a.*, within a border *a.* charged with eight annulets *s.*

154. *Kunedda Welledic*; whence many throughout Wales. *S.* three roses *a.*, barbed *vert.*

155. *Ednovain ap Bradwen*; whence men of Pennyarth. *G.* three snakes knotted in triangle *a.*

156. *Dewi Sant*, otherwise Saint David ap *Haucke*; whence a great part of the Saints of the Isle of Britain. *S.* a chevron between three roses *a.*, barbed and seeded *or.*

157. *Edneved ap Kynvrig ap Riwallon*; whence men of Bromefield. *Ermine*, a lyon passant gardant; his taylor passed beneath his body, and erect, *gules.*

158. *Llewelyn ap Bleddin*; whence men of Dyved or West Wales. *A.* a chevron between three bulls' heads cabossed *s.*

159. *Gwaithvoed Vaur*; whence many of the lords of South Wales. *A.* a lion rampt. regardant *s.*

160. *Kadivor ap Dinawall*; whence men of Castell Howell. *S.* three scaling-ladders and a spear-head erect *a.*, on a chief *g.* a tower *a.*

161. *Meredidd Gam* of Dyved; whence men of West Wales. *S.* a boar passant between six fl.-de-lys *a.*

162. *Llowden*; whence men of Virchaeron. *G.* a griffin segreant *or.*

163. *Kadiver ap Selif*; whence men of Llansanwyk. *A.* a chevron between three *ermine* spots; on a chief *or*, a lion passant gardant *gules.*

164. *Owain ap Ievan ap Madoc*. *A.* three eagles' legs erased in triangle *s.*, armed *g.*

165. *Adam* of Gwent; whence men of Gwent. *A.* on a bend *s.* three phaons bendwise, points upwards, *a.*

166. *Kadivor Vaur*; whence men of Blaenkych. *A.* a lion passant [statant], gardant *s.*

167. *Karadoc Vreich Vras*; whence many North [South] Wales men. *S.* a chevron between three spear-heads erect *a.*

168. *Meredidd Bwl*; whence many S. Wales men. *A.* a bull passant *s.*

169. *Elffyn ap Gwyddno*; whence men of Llaneg-wared. *A.* a griffin seggrant *v.*

170. *Jenkyn Lloid*; whence men of Pwll Divarth. *A.* a lion passant *s.*, armed *g.*

171. *Philip ap Madoc*; whence men of Pykdwn, co. Pembroke. *A.* a lion rampt. *s.*, chained and collared *or.*

172. *Padarn Priscudd*; whence many Welshmen. *S.* three spears erect *a.*

173. *Llewelin ap Ivor ap Bledir*; whence men of Gwent. *A.* a griffin segreant *s.*

174. *Les ap Koel*. *A.* a [chariot] wheel *or.*, pierced *v.*

175. *Gwalchmai ap Gwiar*. *Ermine*, a fess *a.*

176. *Koel ap Meuric*. Quarterly *s.* and *a.*

177. *Trahayarn ap Einion*; whence men of Glyn-llivell. *S.* a goat's head erased *a.*, armed *or.*

178. *Idio Wyllt*. *A.* a lion rampt. *s.*, paws and head *or.* [dismembered].

179. *Graie*; whence Mr. Gray of Bildway, lord of Powys. *A.* three bars *g.*

180. *Yswittan Wyddell*; whence men of N. Wales. *A.* three boars undy *b.*, in fess three martlets *s.*

181. *Garat Groch*. *S.* an arming sword, point downwards, in pale; in dexter fess a spur, in sinister a Catherine wheel; all *a.*

182. *Twinkin Shoklidge* [Flint]. *B.* three fishes in triangle *a.*, snouts together *a.*

183. *Don*; whence Done of Utkynton, co. Chester, Esq., etc. *A.* four bars *b.*, on a bend *g.* three phæons bendwise *a.*

184. *Dutton*; whence Mr. Dutton of Dutton. *A.* a bend *s.*

185. *Butler*; whence Butler of Lancashire. *B.* a bend between six covered cups *or.*

186. *Bridges*; whence Lord Chandos and other gentlemen of Gloucester and Hereford. *A.* on a cross *s.* a pard's head *or.*

187. *Fferwr*. *A.* on a bend *s.* three fers-de-cheval *a.*

188. *Gerrard*; whence Thomas Gerrard of Lancashire; Sir Gilbert Gerrard, sometimes Master of the Rolles and Attorney General to the Queen's Majestie; and Sir Wm. G. of Chester, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Gilbert Gerrard married Jane, d. and h. of William Almor. Quarterly 1 and 4 *b.*, a lion rampt. *a.*; 2 and 3, *a.* on a bend cotised *s.*, three annulets *gules*.

189. *Bowld*; whence Bold of Lancashire. Quarterly 1 and 4, a griffin's head erased *s.*, armed *g.*; 2 and 3, barry of six, *a.* and *b.*

190. *Peke*; whence Richard Peke of Conway town. Checky *a.* and *g.* a saltire *ermine*.

191. *Ithel Annwyl*; whence many Northop men. Per pale *g.* and *or*, two lions rampt., addorsed, counter-charged; in pale an arming sword, point downwards, *a.*

G. T. C.

ON SOME ANCIENT WELSH CUSTOMS AND FURNITURE.

ANCIENT customs are so rapidly falling into disuse that it may be as well to put on record such traces of them as either remain, or have only ceased to exist within the recollection of aged folk. Many of these are probably similar to what existed two centuries ago on the east side of Offa's Dyke, but have lingered so much longer on its western side that they have not utterly perished as they have in many parts of England. Those that generally remain the longest are those which are connected with what may be considered the two most important events in a man's career, namely, his marriage and his death.

As regards the former, in many respects the marriage customs strongly resemble those still existing in parts of Brittany.

One peculiar feature is the *bidder*, who is selected for his readiness of speech and address. His ensigns

of office are a cap and staff adorned with wedding garlands; and, decked with these, he visits the houses of the district—from the mansions of the great to those of small farmers and freeholders. One of his necessary qualifications is an extensive knowledge of pedigrees and anecdotes of the various families. The object of the visit is to invite the attendance of the inmates at the proposed wedding, and also their presents or contributions towards setting up the young couple in life. These presents formerly did, and in some districts at the present time, consist of articles of furniture, live stock, or money; all which are faithfully registered, and repaid on a future occasion.

When a wedding is about to take place, he proceeds to announce it at various houses, and generally waits until he thinks all the family and guests (if any are in the house) are assembled together either during or after a repast. He then enters the hall, strikes the floor with his staff, to demand attention, and with a low bow commences his address, which varies according to the character of those addressed, or the skill of the addresser.

This official, however, has probably ceased to exist before the commencement of the present century, a printed invitation being substituted. The one here subjoined is given in Peter Roberts' *Cambrian Popular Antiquities* (1815):—

"Carmarthen, March 20, 1802.

"As I intend to enter the matrimonial state on Easter Monday, the 19th day of April next, I am encouraged by my friends to make a *Bidding* on the occasion the same day at my dwelling-house, known by the sign of the 'Green Dragon,' in Llamas Street where the favour of your good company is humbly solicited, and whatever donation you will be pleased to confer on me then will be gratefully received and cheerfully repaid whenever demanded on a similar occasion by

"Your humble servant, DAVID THOMAS.

"*P.S.*—The young man's mother, brother, and sister (Hannah, Richard, and Phoebe Thomas) desire that all gifts of the above nature due to them shall be returned to the young man on the said day, and will be thankful for any additional favour bestowed upon him."

The names of the visitors are registered in a book, so that the compliment may be returned on the proper occasion.

On the day of the ceremony, which is performed at a very early hour, the presents having been received, the piper, who is one of the principal authorities on this occasion, gives the signal to the bridegroom and his male friends to mount their horses and gallop off to the bride's dwelling, which is blockaded by various slight obstructions. A kind of musical and poetical contest between the besieged and besiegers is kept up; those outside, of course, silencing those inside. The door is then opened, and the bride laid hold of, lifted on the bridegroom's horse, and carried off at a gallop. A pursuit is immediately begun, and a mock encounter takes place, in which the pursuers are soon defeated; but both parties adjourn to the bridegroom's house, and spend the rest of the day in festivity. This latter part of the ceremony, Peter Roberts thinks, was confined to South Wales, although the contribution of such wedding presents was common, and even at this day not unknown, in North Wales.

The Breton peasants have or had both these customs; but the dancing and singing go on, in some parts, for three whole days.

On some occasions, at least in North Wales, where the married couple occupy a more elevated position, as that of wealthy farmers or superior tradesmen, offerings in money are made to the officiating clergyman by all present. An instance of this occurred in Denbighshire within the last half century.

In the case of burials, practices similar to the Irish one of "waking" were common, but are now extinct, certainly in the northern portion of the Principality, and probably in the southern one. In Pennant's time it was customary, after the coffin was placed on the bier outside the door, for the nearest female relative, whether mother, sister, or daughter, to hand over the coffin a certain number of white loaves, and sometimes

a cheese with a piece of money stuck into it, to certain poor persons, who were probably specially invited. Afterwards a cup was brought containing some mixture of wine or beer, of which a small quantity was drunk on the spot by those who had received the bread. Although this custom is no longer in fashion, yet it is to some extent represented by the practice, especially in funerals of a higher class, to hand to those who are invited to attend the funeral, oblong sponge cakes sealed up in paper, which each one put into his or her pocket, but the providing and distribution of these cakes are now often part of the undertaker's duty. There is sometimes found in Welsh houses of lesser importance one of those large latten ornamental circular dishes, which are said to be of Flemish manufacture. These have been handed down for generations, and never used except on occasions of funerals and weddings. The large dish Pennant mentions may have been one of this kind. There are also to be found large china or delf dishes, usually ancient family relics, which were evidently not intended for common use. After all had partaken of the loaves and cups they knelt, and, if the clergyman was present, said the Lord's Prayer, which was repeated at every cross road between the house and the church, and finally on entering the church-yard. It was considered auspicious if it rained during their walking to the church sufficiently to wet the bier. In the church, at a part of the service, generally after the Lesson, the mourners, in order of relationship, advance to the rails and deposit each a piece of money on a small bracket. This was the offering to the clergyman. The clerk also receives in a basin, or some convenient article, smaller sums. This has sometimes (but erroneously) been considered a relic of offering for masses. It is simply a continuation of the ancient plan of supporting the clergy, whose income for endowment was absurdly small even for those times. This custom of offering still continues, but is by degrees slowly dying out.

A custom also existed, but not peculiar to Wales, of

the mourners carrying sprigs of rosemary, which they threw into the grave as soon as the service was finished. This was done at a burial at Gresford about twenty years ago, and the custom probably still exists.

The coffin lights seen before a death are matters of belief elsewhere than in Wales. The same may be said of phantom hearses and funeral processions, but the superstition that thunder and lightning in mid-winter invariably announce the death of the great man of the parish is thought to be peculiar to Wales, or to the wilder and more secluded parts of North Wales.

The only relics of the ancient games are the ponderous boulder stones sometimes found in churchyards, to lift which and throw over one's head require no little strength and dexterity. Probably the interval between the morning and afternoon services of the Sunday was passed in some such amusement. Ball-playing against the walls of the church also between the services was in fashion almost within recollection. Formerly, when dissent was unknown and parishioners had long distances to traverse on a Sunday, the younger members would naturally fill up the interval with amusements; and that, too, with the sanction of the clergyman, and even his personal superintendence. Old people can remember such a state of things, when the clergyman gave notice that the game must cease by putting the ball into his pocket, and marched his young friends into church. This was particularly the case on the festivals of the church, and is said to have generally commenced on Easter Eve.

A custom confined to North Wales is that of lifting, which was observed on Easter Monday and Easter Tuesday. It may, perhaps, have now fallen into disuse, but was in full force in the early part of the present century. On the Monday the men assemble in crowds; and at twelve o'clock, carrying a chair, they lay hold of any woman they like, and, placing her in the chair, lift it up three times with loud cheers. The lady is then released on payment of a small sum, and is soon succeeded by

another victim. On the following day the women return the compliment and treat the men in the same way. Effective resistance is not only almost hopeless, but excites general contempt and indignation. Whether any allusion to the Resurrection is intended by this custom, as has been conjectured, is very doubtful. On Whit-Monday all persons must be up and dressed by three or four in the morning. Otherwise they are liable to be dragged out of their beds and placed in the common stocks for a short period. This is, or was, a Conway custom.

The sowing hempseed in the churchyard on All-Hallow-Eve is not peculiar to Wales. The seed is sown a little before midnight, the person sowing going three times round the church, saying "Hemp I sow; let him (or her) mow." On looking back either the future partner in wedlock or a coffin is seen.

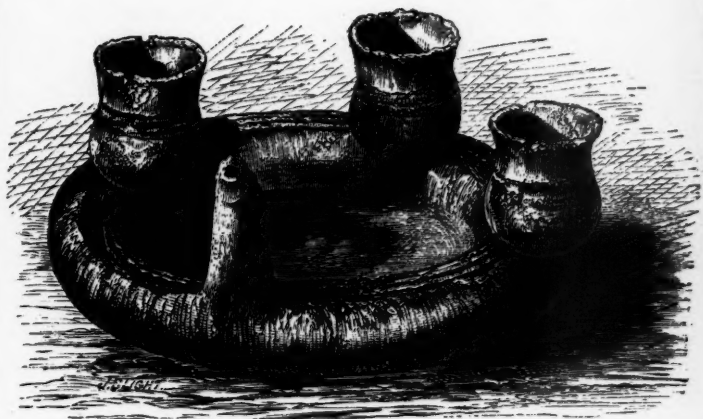
The Plygain is a service in the church at 3 or 4 A.M. on Christmas day, followed by a sermon, anthems, and hymns, which are continued until broad day. This custom is still continued in many parishes. The word Plygain has been derived by some from Pulli-cantus.

There was also a custom (the name of which is now lost). The village belle had on Easter Eve and Easter Tuesday to carry on her head a curious China article, of which the accompanying illustration is an accurate representation (cut No. 1). The original was in the possession of Miss Lloyd, of Rhyl, better known as *Angharad*, and who may in her younger days have seen it thus used. In the spaces between the cups lighted candles were placed, fixed in clay, the cups themselves being filled with a native beverage called *Bragawd*. The difficulty was to drink this liquor while placed on the damsel's head without running the risk of burning. Her companions sang a stanza, the last line of which was

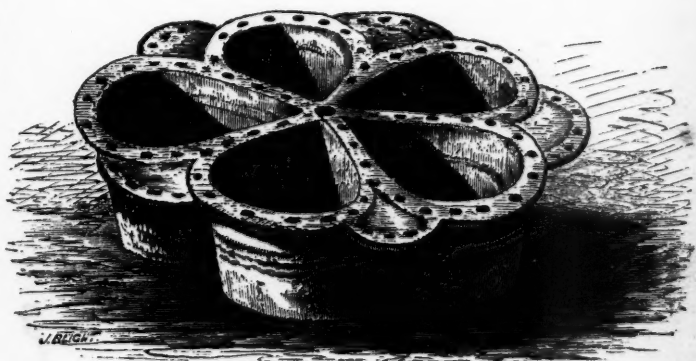
"Rhag i'r feinwen losgi ei thalceen,"

meaning, "Lest the maiden burn her forehead."

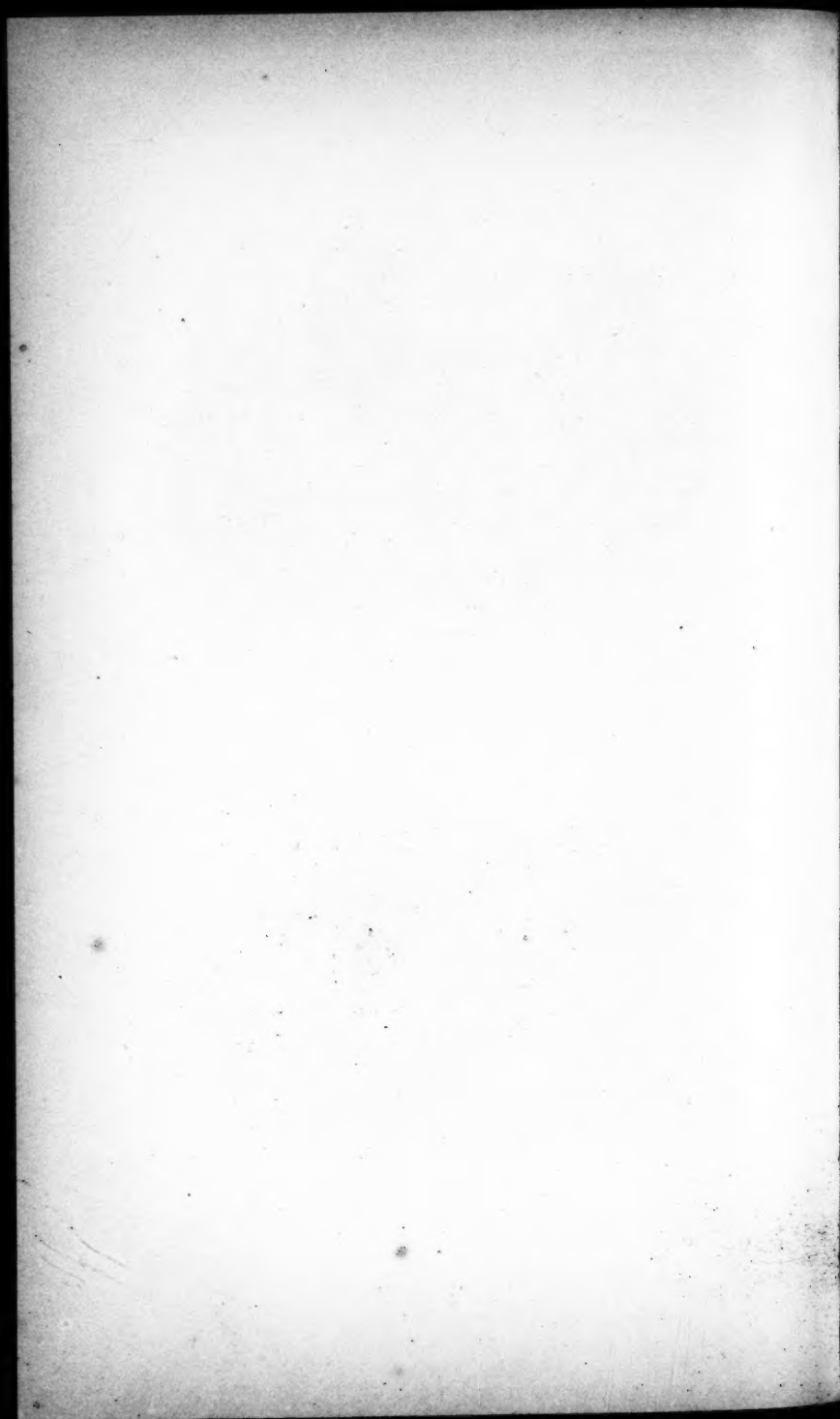
Another curious article, also formerly the property of



Cut No. 1.



Cut No. 2.



Miss Lloyd, is here represented (cut No. 2), not from its connection with any particular custom, but as indicating the simple and somewhat rude method of determining proportions. Thus, by the aid of the five compartments of the vessel, the careful housewife measured out the components of the Christmas plum pudding or mince-pie, and Miss Lloyd when a child remembered that the farmers' wives in the parish invariably borrowed of her mother the vessel at Christmas time for that purpose. Her father was the incumbent of Caerwys, and companion of Pennant in his Welsh tours.

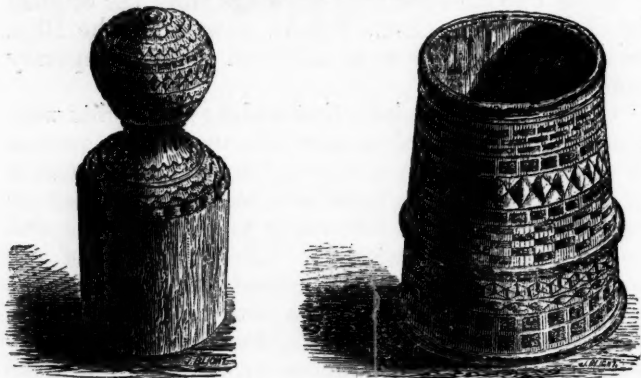
These two cuts are from drawings from the original by Talbot Bury, Esq., F.S.A., soon after the Rhyl meeting, where they were exhibited in the temporary museum.

One might almost infer that scales and weights were not commonly part of kitchen furniture, as the process of ascertaining the proper proportions of the materials by such a contrivance, must have been an unsatisfactory and inconvenient one, consuming much more time and trouble than was necessary. The small size of the compartments may perhaps indicate that some of the components at least were much more costly than at the present time, and therefore used less freely. But, however this may be, the farmers' wives would not make their puddings without it. It may have been connected with some tradition which gave it a kind of charm, and thus made it so popular.

The same simplicity of life may be also illustrated by the contrivance used for bruising mustard or pepper, as if the hand mills of the present time were unknown.

The one here given (from a drawing by Arthur Gore, Esq.) had been for some generations in use in a respectable but humble family, although latterly it was considered rather as an ornamental than a useful piece of furniture. It consists of three portions, one a kind of pounder or crusher, the end of which is covered with a thin iron plate punctured so as to form a grater. The other two portions are screwed together, the bottom of

the upper part being also provided with a pierced grater, through which the mustard or pepper, as crushed, falls into the bottom compartment, the article to be crushed being triturated between the two graters. The whole apparatus is about six inches high.¹ It has been neatly turned, and is covered with a small simple pattern; and when the crusher is replaced in its receptacle, is really an ornamental article. They are now so very rare that very few of the older people in Wales have ever seen them; but one is said, at least, to have lately found its way into the South Kensington Museum.



Another piece of ancient Welsh furniture is the family "dresser," always of oak, and mostly of the period from 1560 to 1720. It is often elaborately carved. Some also have the arms and the initials of the owner. They consist of two or three stages, one above the other, but the majority have only two.

The lower compartments, which are enclosed, are used as a larder for provisions. The upper ones, which are open, are decked with specimens of useful and ornamental ware. They are still to be found in the houses

¹ The Welsh name was *melin bupyr*, or pepper-mill. The article was occasionally met with in some parts of South Wales some thirty or forty years ago; but all the specimens which we noticed bore evident marks of old age.—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*

of the smaller class of farmers, and sometimes in the cottages of the labourer whose family once held a higher position. In most cases this is the sole relic of family property, being the last article of furniture parted with. This piece of furniture, with one or two large oak chests, also generally carved with ornamental devices, seem to have been the sole depositaries of clothes, linen, and other domestic valuables, as cupboards and drawers appear to have been little known in Wales when they were comparatively common elsewhere.

Many of the above practices are not to be thought peculiar to Wales, although they may have lingered on longer there than elsewhere ; but there was formerly in Pembrokeshire, and particularly in the hundred of Cemmaes, a custom of playing the game of *cnapan*, generally five times in the year, viz., Shrove Tuesday, Easter Monday, Low Easter day, Ascension and Corpus Christi days, between two rival parishes or districts. The combatants were clothed only with a pair of drawers or light trowsers, as otherwise in the struggle their clothes would be torn to rags. They were also barefooted. The game was a kind of football, which whoever could get hold had to keep possession of it, and run off with it to a certain distance. Sometimes two thousand men joined in the game, and great violence was used.

The game of *soule*, formerly played in Brittany, was identical with this, except that horsemen did not join in the game as in Pembrokeshire. On account, however, of the ferocity displayed and the lives lost among the Bretons, the Government of the day put a stop to it, and it has never since been permitted.

The identity of this Welsh game of *cnapan* and the Breton *soule* is remarkable, for there are apparently no traces of it in other parts of France or in England. Nor is there any evidence that it was in existence in the northern counties of Wales. It had grown out of use in Wales in the time of Elizabeth, but continued very much later on the other side of the Channel. The whole

account of the *cnapan* will be found in the *Cambrian Register* for 1795.

Many of the practices mentioned in this brief and imperfect notice cannot be called peculiar to Wales; but some few, and the *cnapan* amongst them, may be genuine relics of Celtic times and manners.

E. L. BARNWELL.

THE BRONZE RELICS OF BROADWARD, SHROPSHIRE.

IN the summer of 1867 a number of bronze spear-heads and other objects were accidentally discovered in the process of some draining operations near Broadward Hall in Shropshire, in a field called the "Lower Moor,"—as its name implies, a piece of low, marshy ground which is situate in the valley through which the Clun flows till it joins a larger stream, the Teme, at Leintwardine in Herefordshire, about two miles below the spot where these relics were found. The valley, which extends southwards to Wigmore and Leinthall Moors, bears traces throughout of having been of the same swampy character at an earlier period.

Several "finds" of a similar description have occurred in this or the adjoining county, and at no great distance from that under notice. Mr. Hartshorne, in his *Salopia Antiqua*, speaks of two near the Wrekin, one of which he was able to describe from personal observation of the circumstances attending the discovery. From the following description, and the figures which he gives of some of the weapons, this appears to have been very similar to the Broadward "find." "Whilst a labourer was cutting a drain, about a hundred yards from the left hand side of the road leading from Little Wenlock to Wellington, by a hedge-side separating the two fields lying between the top and the bottom of the

ascent, he suddenly came upon a heap of broken spears. They lay piled up together, and were two or three hundred at least, but nearly all much injured." Some specimens are figured and thus described:¹ "No. 1, a small spear, quite plain, having a hole on each side of its socket, through which a rivet was passed to fasten it on to the shaft." Another (2) has "a slight chamfer running from the bottom of its rivet-hole to the lower part of the blade. Round the end of it are four ribs, by which the string binding it to the shaft was kept from slipping. The workmanship is extremely good. Part of the shaft of this was still remaining in the socket. (3.) A spear with rivet-holes very perfect, but without chamfers or ribs."

Another discovery, of which some of the objects came under my own observation, and of which figures are given, was made in the parish of Lydham, near Bishop's Castle. All that I could learn about them was that "they were found near the Lea Farm, where there is either an old castle or monastery: and they were in an old pit-hole near a field called 'The Romans,' on the same farm."

In connexion with the Broadward spears also may be mentioned the Powis Castle antiquities—found at no great distance in the adjoining county of Montgomery—as containing some similar objects; especially the curious long ferrules or tubes, from ten to sixteen inches in length, and in a much more perfect state than any of the Broadward specimens, of which the longest fragment did not much exceed six inches.

The locality of the Broadward "find" is remarkable for the large tumuli, which extend in a straight line through the length of the Clun valley, and beyond. They are generally of the same character and dimensions; in round numbers, one hundred feet in diameter at base, and fourteen or fifteen feet in height, and from one to two miles apart. One of the most perfect stands on the brink of the river Clun at Broadward, within a

¹ *Sal. Ant.*, 96.

quarter of a mile, more or less, of the spot in which the spears were found. Intermediate, it appears that there has been one, if not two, more, but now levelled down, the nearest within a few paces of the site of the "find." Within three quarters of a mile, and on the opposite side of the river Clun, passes the so-called "Watling Street" Roman road from *Uriconium*, through a Roman town supposed to have stood on the banks of the Teme, near to the village of Leintwardine; which, perhaps, may be identified with Brandon Camp; about half a mile eastward of which the road passes on to *Magna*, or Kentchester, and thence southward. These tumuli, which are not all of them laid down in the Ordnance Map, skirt the Watling Street road at a varying distance of about a quarter of a mile from it. In the same way the Portway (an ancient road which runs along the ridge of the Longmynd, and joined the Watling Street somewhere near Leebotwood) is also skirted by tumuli. Mr. Hartshorne enumerates six in a distance of three miles. As to the age of this road he is not very clear.¹

Nothing appears to have been ascertained with certainty as to the age or the precise use of these tumuli, nor what may be the connection, if any, between the Roman road, the tumuli, and the weapons found in their neighbourhood. From their contents, so far as at present examined,—chiefly wood ashes and fragments of pottery,—these barrows have been judged to be sepulchral. Again from their vicinity to the road, whether on the open waste of the Longmynd, or on the marshy flat of the Clun Valley, in which situations

¹ Mr. Hartshorne (*Sal. Ant.*, p. 101) says: "I shall take this opportunity of stating my belief that the Portway running along the summit of the Longmynd is an ancient *British trackway*.....The name is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *port promontorium*, because it runs along an eminence; and is in fact, as we should call it, strictly speaking, a *Highway*." Again, at p. 272: "*Portway*.—This is a very usual term for a Roman road; and it is highly probable that those lines of communication, in all places where it occurs, were originally formed by the Romans, and took this name in consequence."

they are chiefly found, it has been conjectured that here, as in some places, they may have been used as beacons. The existing tumulus at Broadward has, I believe, never been explored. I am not aware that any record has been preserved of the contents of those which appear once to have existed. The next, however, in order of this chain, at Clungunford, about one mile and a half distant, has been closely examined. An account of its first exploration, some thirty or forty years ago, is fully given by Mr. Hartshorne,¹ who considers that "this tumulus is an instance of interment by cremation so clear that it seems hardly necessary to state it." If sepulchral (on the authority of Sir John Lubbock),² I assume that it is not earlier than the age of bronze. "The barrows of the age of bronze," he says, "appeared to be distinguished from those of the earlier period, because the construction of the tumuli themselves was different in the two periods, and the corpse which in the stone age was always buried in a contracted posture, was in the bronze age always burnt." One small piece of bronze, apparently part of some personal ornament, was found in the Clungunford tumulus, not like the pottery, in the stratum of ashes, but in the earth which covered it, as if dropped by accident. A piece of pottery was taken up with the bronze at Broadward. Perhaps this circumstance does not go for much, but as pottery has been found in some quantity in the explored tumulus referred to, and also at *Uriconium* in considerable quantity, might not a comparison of the various pieces by an expert be attended with results as to the connection between the tumuli, the spears, and the Roman occupation?

Of the Broadward "find" the most remarkable objects appear to be the broad barbed spears and the long ferrules or tubes. Of the broad spears there were found several sizes and varieties, some broader than others in proportion to their length, some with barbs at a more

¹ *Salopia Ant.*, pp. 102-5.

² *Prehistoric Times.*

acute angle than others. Mr. Franks, in his chapter on spear-heads (*Horæ Ferales*), figures a "remarkable bronze spear-head, ten inches and a half long, with barbed blade and with rivet holes in the cylindrical socket, found in 1844 in dredging the Severn about one mile and a half below Worcester." This, with the exception of its proportions, appears to be of the same character as some of the Broadward ones. "Spear-heads of similar form have been discovered in Bloody Pool, South Brent, Devon. Another from Speen, Berks, is engraved in the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association, and recently some mutilated specimens were found in the Thames." He also observes, with regard to spear-heads in general, that "although bronze pins or rivets are occasionally found in spear-heads from southern parts of Europe, they very rarely occur in England. From a specimen preserved in the British Museum, and found in the Thames, it is probable that the rivet was more commonly a plug of hard wood." The spear-heads found at Broadward have all rivet holes, and several of the broad ones have the rivets or rather pins—a much ruder expedient for fixing them on the shafts—still remaining in the holes, and projecting from half an inch to an inch. What was the use of these broad spears seems to be a mere matter of conjecture. It has been suggested that they might be fish-spears. If such harpoons were used for their capture the fish in the Clun or the Teme must have run to a much larger size than they do in these degenerate days! But, perhaps, the Leviathans took "their pastime" in Wigmore Lake, as it occurs to a scientific gentleman "that, bearing in mind the position in which they (the spears) were found, in relation to the old Wigmore Lake, the spot *may* mark the existence of an ancient 'lake dwelling,' and that in any future explorations it may be well to bear it in mind, and also inquire if any appearance of piles was met with during the draining operations."¹

¹ Whatever Wigmore Lake may have been in former times, it has now dwindled into a rather insignificant ditch of some two or three yards wide, and of no great depth of water.

The Lower Moor, in which the bronze was found, has been, up to the time of the draining which led to the discovery, one of the most wet and swampy parts of the Valley of the Clun; and the number of animals' bones dug up in almost every part of this field is remarkable. The bronze was found at a depth of five or six feet below the surface, together with bones which had apparently been buried for a very long period—of very little weight, and stained of the same dark colour as the soil, here composed of peat intersected with veins of clay or loam and coarse gravel similar to the bed of the adjoining river. Whole skulls of the ox and horse—or, perhaps from its small size, of the ass or mule—were taken up with the spears and other bones of the animals, as if the beasts of burden with their freight had been swamped in the bog. The cutting from which they were taken was at the extreme edge of the swampy ground where it rises rather abruptly to a higher level of some feet, and the animals might have fallen over in the dark, or have been—amongst other explanations of the circumstance—forced over, perhaps to avoid an enemy.

I had no opportunity of viewing the objects *in situ*. The cutting appears to have been at once filled in, and the extent of the deposit was not ascertained, as it was not disturbed much beyond the width of the cutting in which the labourers were at work, being an ordinary drain. The workmen, when questioned, could not give any very accurate account of the order in which the objects lay in the ground. The water flowed into the cutting so rapidly, they say, that it was impossible to observe. Some dozens of spear-heads, or their remains, portions of sword or dagger blades, the bones, a small urn of pottery, and some other objects were taken up. The bronze was, perhaps, generally in a more decomposed state than is usual—much more so than that of the Lydham spears—probably from the wet state of the ground in which they lay—some of the blades were oxidised through their entire thickness. In a few specimens

the metal is only partially corroded. Of these better specimens are some which do not appear in the present collection, having been made a private speculation by the labourers who found them ; but of some of these I have been enabled to obtain drawings. The bronze objects are all of them more or less imperfect, and appear to have been so at the time they were buried,—bent or broken in use,—as some of the spear-heads have a portion of the wood forming the shaft still remaining in the socket, with the rivet or pin which secured it. Spear-heads and fragments of various patterns lay in a confused heap, possibly a consignment of old metal for re-casting, or the stock-in-trade of some itinerant manufacturer. Many were taken from the earth cemented together with the gravel into large solid lumps, the points lying in all directions, which could not have been so much the case if the spears had been complete with shafts when buried. In the present collection may be seen the blades of three broad spears all lying in different directions, and a portion of a sword blade firmly cemented together. In another lump two narrow spears with long sockets. The portions of wood remaining in some of the sockets have much the appearance and texture of the sticks of soft charcoal used for drawing, and will in the same way mark on paper. If the wood has been actually charred, this may have tended to its preservation. From the grain apparent in some of the pieces, perhaps the description of wood used may be determined.

T. O. ROCKE.

SOME DETAILS OF THE BROADWARD "FIND."

THE various implements of this remarkable discovery, some few of which were exhibited at the Temporary Museum of the Society at Hereford in 1867, are in such a mutilated and corroded condition that in some cases it is not easy to determine their exact form, and the use for which they were intended. But even with such drawbacks they form one of the most important and interesting discoveries made within the limits of Wales and the March counties. The Powis Castle implements, found in the parish of Guilsfield, were, perhaps, superior as to their state of preservation; and also in one or two other respects, such as the supposed ferrules and scabbards; yet the enormous size of the barbed spear-heads, and other peculiarities, give an importance to the Broadward collection almost equal to that of Powis Castle.

In the following notice it has been thought advisable to figure only the most important and rare specimens. The drawings from which the engravings are made are by the Rev. T. O. Rocke and Arthur Gore, Esq., to whose accurate pencil the Society has on several occasions been much indebted.

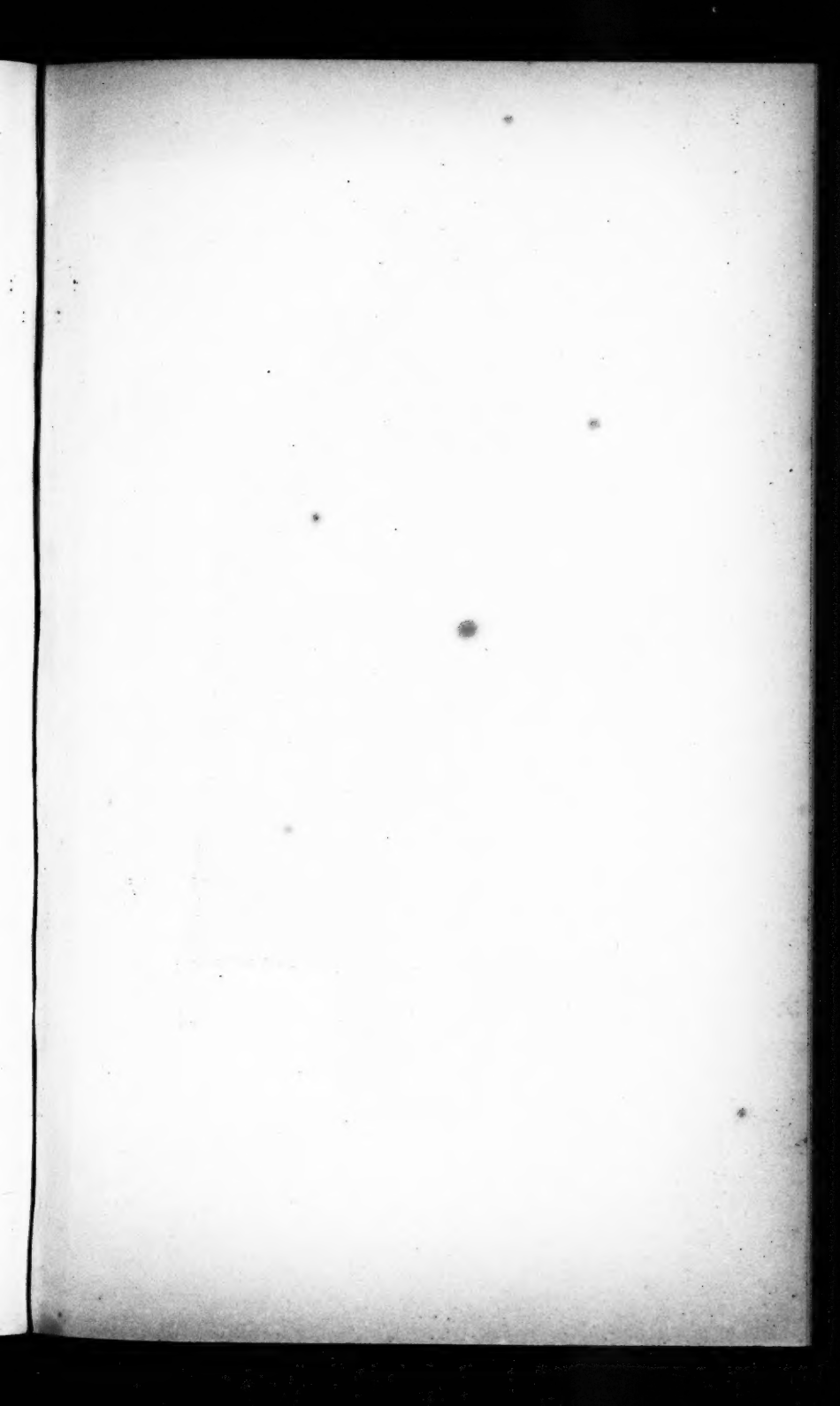
No. 1.—This remarkable spear-head (cut No. 1), although the end of its socket is a little damaged, does not appear to have been at any time longer than it is at present, namely, a little more than six inches. In the other specimens of the same type, in this collection, the same shortness of socket is noticed, which thus distinguishes the weapon from the more common form, in which the socket is always longer than in the present instance. If, indeed, the length of the socket was intended to be in proportion to the size of the weapon, we should have expected to have found it in this case longer than in the common type of spear or lance-head; whereas the

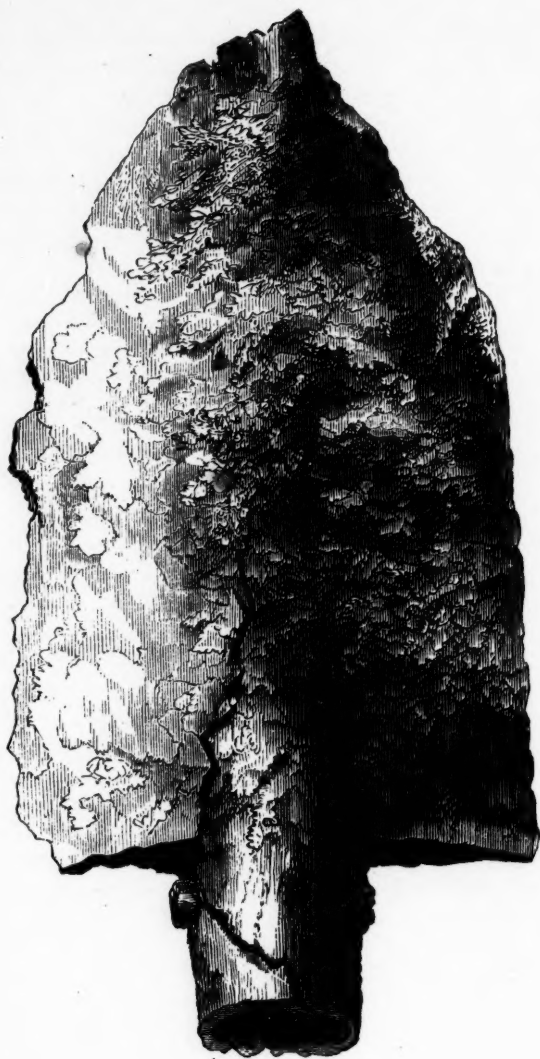
fact is the reverse, as it is actually shorter. Another peculiar distinction is the depression of the central rib, for which there must have been some reason. All the spear-heads of the common kind are found with these larger and more unusual ones, and have the ribs strongly developed, so that the difference cannot be ascribed to different dates.

It has been suggested that the barbed heads may have been a kind of harpoon or fish-spear, and the comparative absence of the rib may have made the weapon enter the fish more readily; but, as Mr. Rocke observes, the fish must have been unusually large to require fish-spears of such dimensions. This objection, however, is not insuperable, as it is uncertain to what size salmon may have attained in such times, as they reach occasionally to forty or fifty pounds weight at the present period; and when the natural strength of that particular fish is taken into consideration, a weapon of such a size and weight might be found useful, if not necessary. In the present instance these spear-heads were found at no great distance from a river where such fish would be found; while the barbed head mentioned by Mr. Rocke as given in the *Horæ Ferales*, was also found in or near a river,—the Severn. But this specimen, although barbed, differed materially in more than one respect from those under consideration.

The shaft was secured by a strong copper or bronze pin placed immediately beneath the shoulder of the blade. In the ordinary spear or lance-head the pin is either much lower down, or does not exist at all. The pipe or socket is invariably of considerable length, and was originally secured by sinews or string of some kind, as may be inferred from such fastening being imitated in the casting of weapons of a later period; an instance of which occurs in the present "find," and will be noticed.

On referring to the plate (cut 1), the ends of this pin will be seen, although somewhat obscured by the incrustations of the metal. From other examples it is clear that the ends were left thus projecting purposely. That





No. 2 (p. 347).

SPEAR-HEAD FOUND AT BROADWARD.



object was, no doubt, to give greater security¹ to the fastening, which security might have been compromised by cutting the ends away so as to make them level with the surface of the pipe. Additional precaution on this head was probably also necessary, owing to the depression of the central rib already alluded to; which must have reduced the dimensions of the interior wooden shaft, and so rendered the weapon less capable of great strain.

The length of the pin is about two inches; and it is remarkable that while the projecting portions of it retain their original metallic character, the part within has apparently been converted into what might be easily thought to be iron. The same remark may apply to the interior of the socket, which at first sight might be supposed to be of iron plated with bronze. It is needless to say that this is not the case. The upper portion of the wooden shaft still remains in its place, and is so highly carbonised as almost to lose its original fibrous character. The maximum breadth of the blade is a little over three inches. There are no traces of the thin, bevelled, cutting edges so common in swords, knives, and many spear-heads of ordinary character.

No. 2.—This instance, although nearly of the same dimensions as those of the preceding one, differs slightly in outline, having the sides of the blade straighter. It has also the short socket and pin close to the blade; but only one end of the pin projecting, the other having been broken off or otherwise destroyed. The mouth of the socket is filled up with some infiltrated matter which has been changed into a kind of stone; but an aperture in one of the faces of the blade discloses the carbonised wooden shaft in the interior. Both faces of

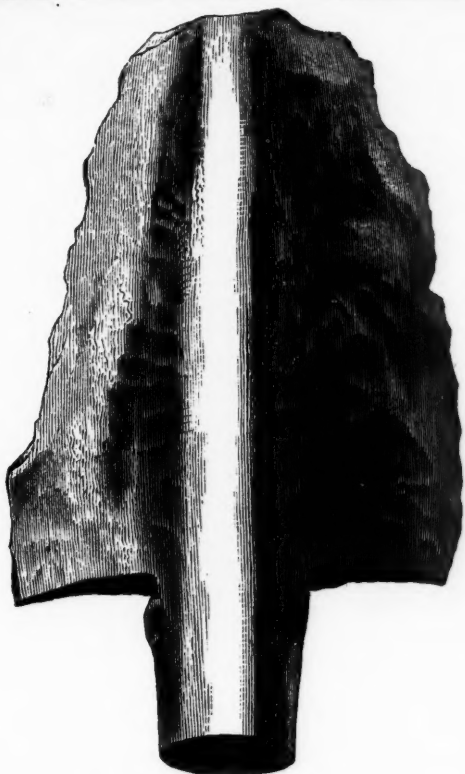
¹ This suggestion of giving greater security is liable to the objection that, although the entire cutting away the extremities of the pin might weaken the fastening, yet full security might have been obtained by leaving only a small portion to project. The extraordinary length must have been intentional. Could these projecting ends have served in any way for securing the thong or rope by which the supposed harpoon might be recovered after it had been thrown?

this weapon are so loaded with incrustation that it is not easy to determine exactly the character of the central rib; but it appears to have been still more depressed than in the first mentioned case. The length is about the same as the one already noticed, but the breadth is nearly an inch more. (See cut No. 2.)

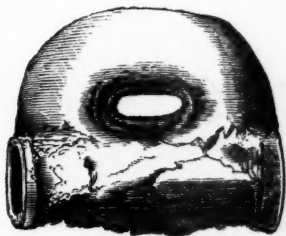
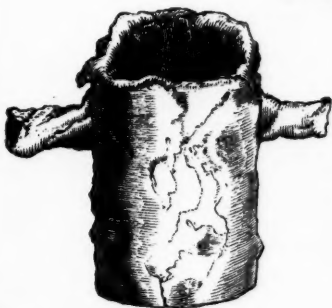
No. 3.—This is another example of the same type, but somewhat smaller, having a maximum length of four and a half, and breadth of two and a half inches. (Cut No. 3.) Both the edges, however, and the point seem to have been curtailed of some of their proportions; but, even making allowance for this diminution, it must have been always inferior in size to the other two. The shoulders also of the blade are slightly bent downwards, and not straight: the pin here has vanished, but the holes through which it passed are in the same position as in the other cases, namely, close to the shoulder. These holes are, moreover, unusually large, as if a massive pin were necessary. The central rib is so depressed as almost to vanish entirely, especially on one face. The head itself is in a much better state of preservation, except as regards the edges and point; while the bronze, which seems to have a large proportion of copper, as far as colour can inform us, is similar to that of the two others. This weapon has much the appearance of a fish-spear.

3A is a very corroded example, and covered with incrustations. The socket has nearly vanished; but the pin, measuring two inches, still remains in its position, and apparently projected, as in the case of Nos. 1 and 2. Originally this has been about the same size as Nos. 1 and 2.

3B.—This, although corroded into one mass with the upper part of a sword and some other small uncertain object, presents a well developed outline of a spear-head exactly similar to No. 1. The point and edges of the blade, in spite of being so overlaid with corroded matter, are easily made out. The socket, however, has been broken; and no traces of the pin remain, but its posi-



No. 3 (p. 248).



No. 12 (p. 354).

No. 10.—Referred to at p. 350, line 20, erroneously
as "Cut 9."

OBJECTS FOUND AT BROADWARD.



No. 4.—3 D.—(p. 349.)

SPEAR-HEAD FOUND AT BROADWARD.



tion was the usual one. The central rib, in this instance, does not appear to have ever existed. Its original length must, with the short socket, have been about seven inches.

3C.—The central portion of another example is about three inches broad. The upper part and socket have vanished, and there is a very slightly developed central rib.

3D.—This one is similar to No. 1 in outline and proportions; and although it has lost its socket, still retains the pin, which from some cause has lost its bronze character, and become a kind of brown, dull metal. One face is tolerably perfect, and can hardly be said to have any mid-rib at all. On one side of what should have been this rib is a hollow of the form that appears in figure 8, as if an attempt had been made to cast this weapon with such openings; but they do not appear to have pierced through the blade. The other face of the blade, however, is so incrustated and loaded with oxidised matter that this point may be uncertain. On the other side of what should have been the mid-rib there are only partial appearances of a similar opening. It would almost appear to have been intended to cast it with these apertures, and that the attempt had failed. The dimensions are nearly the same, six inches long and three broad.

3E.—This is merely the mutilated head of one of the same class, with depressed mid-rib. It seems, however, to have been less broad, and somewhat approaching the leaf-shaped pattern. This fragment measures four inches and a half long by two and a quarter broad.

3F.—There are two other still more mutilated examples. One of them exhibits the low mid-rib, and the metal has been partially converted into a red oxide. The other is so mutilated, and consolidated with the fragment of another implement, that little more can be made out than the remains of the socket, of one pin-hole, and one shoulder of the blade, which is partially curved, and not straight as in No. 2. The relative position of

the pin and shoulder is the same as in the other instances. The mid-rib is also so slightly raised that it easily escapes notice unless particularly looked for.

3G.—The last example of this type has the perforations similar to those represented in cut 8. It retains its socket; but the mouth of this is closed by infiltrated matter, as in the case of No. 2, so that it is not possible to ascertain that the pin still exists; but as its extremities, or rather the remains of them, are in their places, there is little doubt that the pin itself is still preserved. In this instance there is not even the indication of a central rib. As to dimensions, position of pin, shortness of socket, they are identically the same with the preceding ones; the only peculiarity being the openings, which, as already stated, had apparently been attempted unsuccessfully in the last case.

3H.—Besides the eleven more or less perfect implements of this type, were found two detached sockets which probably had belonged to some of the more mutilated ones. Cut No. 9 represents the more perfect one of the two. It is about an inch and a half long, and retains a pin measuring nearly two inches and a half long. The mouth is filled up by infiltrated matter, as already mentioned, while the opposite end shews the carbonised remains of the wooden shaft.

The other shank also retains its pin, of the same length, which is seen through its length by the breaking away of the metal at the opposite end.¹

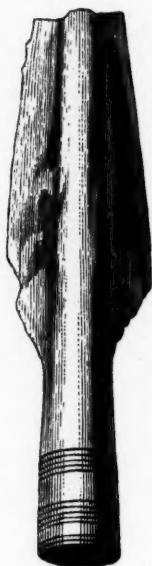
How many of these fish-spears, if they may be called so, were found, is uncertain, as it appears that many were appropriated by the labourers, and which may have been among the best preserved ones. It is, however, to be hoped that some, at least, are not past all hopes of recovery.

The number of ordinary spear-heads, or portions of them, is twenty-four, but many of these are only corroded fragments. Almost all are of the leaf-shaped

¹ Mr. Clibborn knows only of one bronze spear-head with bronze rivet or pin, although old iron spears were provided with them.



No. 1, half size (p. 345).



No. 6, half-size (p. 351).



No. 11 (p. 353).

IMPLEMENTS FOUND AT BROADWARD.

form, and similar to that figured in Wilde's *Catalogue of Implements, Animal, Material, and Bronze, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy*, p. 496, fig. 362.

The finest and largest of these is here represented (cut No. 5). It is in very fair preservation, and has little of those oxidised adhesions so conspicuous in the large barb-shaped heads. The central rib is well developed, with a narrow edging on each side, which is continued down to the shoulders of the blade, whence they form parts of a kind of ornamental connexion as far as the rivet-holes. These side-lines are found on both sides of the weapon. The end of the socket has what may be called the "thong-pattern," being an imitation of the thong previously used in binding the spear-head to its wooden shaft. It has been bent by violence.

No. 6.—This spear-head, which has lost its tip, rather resembles in outline fig. 379 (but without the side-loops) in Wilde's *Catalogue*, p. 500, than the common leaf-shape, and measures six inches and a half. Its original length would have been a little more than eight inches. The thong-pattern is repeated on the socket, which is much shorter than in the preceding instance. It, moreover, has no rivet-holes, so that the only means of securing the weapon must have been by thongs. If such were the case, the thong-pattern was not, probably, intended for mere ornament, but for preventing the thongs or other fastening from slipping. Thus it may have been repeated in this instance, from there being no rivet-holes. On the blade are some thinly indented parallel lines, running obliquely towards the central rib. On the other side of the rib they are not so easily made out. Whether they are accidental scratches, or not, is uncertain; but the tool, at any rate, with which they have been made must have been sharp, and strongly applied. On the opposite face the same kind of lines are seen in a small part of the blade where the surface has not been covered with incrustations. They are not given in the cut, as it is doubtful if they are intended for ornament. The probability is, however, that such was intended.

No. 7.—This supposition is confirmed by the mutilated spear-head mentioned by Mr. Rocke as being covered with a kind of zigzag pattern not unlike those found on some Irish celts, although, we believe, never found on Irish spear-heads. (See Wilde's *Catalogue*, pp. 365, 390.) Cut No. 7, from a drawing of Mr. Rocke's, gives a faithful representation of the pattern. This spear-head has lost its socket and tip, and measures only four inches and three-quarters. It is, especially on one side, thickly incrustated with small pebbles, and although in very sorry condition retains its leaf-shaped outline.

No. 8 has been also deprived of part of its socket and blade, but is here figured (in cut 8) as an example of what Sir W. R. Wilde makes a fourth variety of spear-heads, having lateral apertures in the blade. Fig. 372, No. 36 (p. 499), is identical in character with the one now described, but much smaller, measuring only three inches in its present mutilated state; whereas the Irish specimen, which has lost its tip, measures ten inches and a half long. It differs also in the absence of the bevelled edge, which appears to be wanting in all the weapons of this find. In No. 3D it will be remembered that indications exist of an attempt to produce these lateral apertures.

8A.—A spear-head, six inches and a half long, with sides rather straighter than those of the more perfect leaf-shaped type. The rivet-holes are small, and situated about half way between the blade and end of socket.

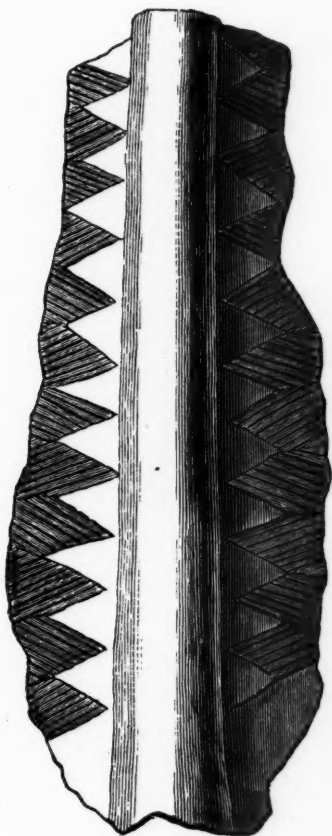
8B.—A similar spear-head, eight inches long, but more leaf-shaped than the preceding one.

8C.—A mutilated, leaf-shaped spear-head, the shaft of which has the thong-ornament. The tip of the head has been broken off, while the socket has been wrenched open with great violence, as if for the more easy breaking up the implement. It could not have been reduced to its present state by any ordinary usage. There are traces of rivet-holes near the thong-ornament.

The remaining seventeen spear-heads are more or

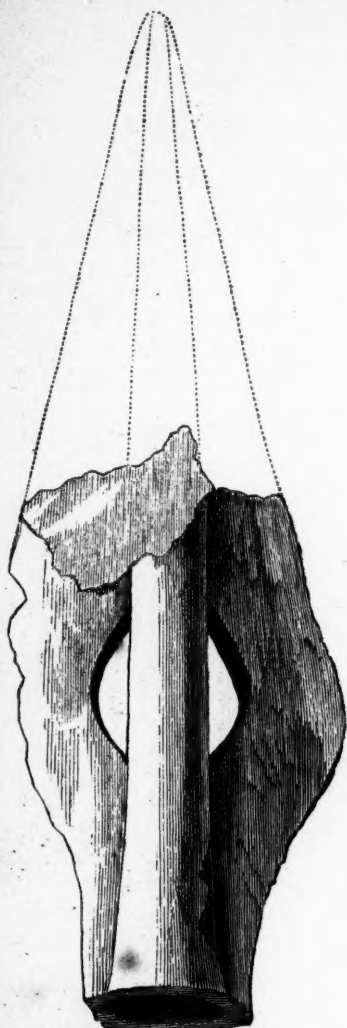


No. 5, half-size (p. 351).



No. 7 (p. 352).

IMPLEMENTS FOUND AT BROADWARD.



No. 8 (p. 352).



$\frac{1}{2}$ IN. DIAM.



No. 9 (p. 353).

IMPLEMENTS FOUND AT BROADWARD.

less mutilated, and consist only of two types, the leaf-shaped and straight edge. They are all so similar in character they may be considered as the normal type of the district or period. They might even have come from one manufactory.

No. 9.—One of six tubes, varying from six to two inches, all more or less damaged, so that there are no means to judge of their original lengths. The one engraved (see cut 9) bears a strong resemblance to No. 4 in the plate of the Glan Cuch Antiquities (see *Arch. Camb.*, 1864, p. 294), and now believed to be at Lampeter College. It differs from the other five by swelling outwards in its centre. As the Glan Cuch and Powis Castle ferrules were all pierced, and as the longest of the six of this set is pierced, it is probable they were all pierced. The rivet-holes invariably are near the mouth of the tube. The use of these tubes has not been settled so far as to command general assent, but that they encased wooden shafts is certain, as those shafts have been found still remaining in them. The ends are closed and flat, and were not apparently intended for sticking in the ground. The ones now noticed are so small that they probably were light missile weapons. The diameter of the largest of these does not exceed a quarter of an inch. Two only have their ends perfect.

No. 10.—There were two detached sockets belonging to some of the large barbed spear-heads. The most perfect of them is here given. (See p. 347.)

No. 11.—This is apparently a portion of an armlet, which has been made by bending into a circular form a thin plate of bronze. The interior has been filled with some material which has now become a black substance, which scrapes into a fine powder. The cut represents where the joint has given way. It is of considerable diameter for its size. If not part of an armlet, it is difficult to conjecture what it was. It is drawn full size.

No. 12.—Four fragments of a sword, or swords, one of which is bent. One, and perhaps two, of these fragments were those to which the handle had been at-

tached ; but they are all in such a corroded state that little can be made out of them. Another portion of a sword, it will be remembered, had been fastened by corrosion to one of the barbed heads.

No. 13.—This is another example of this encrusting two or more instruments into one confused mass. Three implements, at least, have been thus united, namely, two spear-heads and a third object unknown. From the sockets of the two spear-heads, it is clear that the weapons themselves were of large size, but not of the barbed class, as the sockets are much too long if the short socket is a characteristic of the barbed kind.

Among other fragments was the end of a sword-handle, which probably belonged to that one of the above-mentioned portion to which a handle must have been affixed. One like it is given in the first of the two plates illustrating the Powis Castle collection, while a complete handle of this type will be found in Wilde's *Catalogue*, p. 454, fig. 332. It is pierced in the centre, probably for the better securing the plates of bone or wood which covered the handle. It is nearly two inches long, but gives no indication as to the length of the complete handle. It is a well known fact that the handles of these early bronze swords are so small as to have led to the idea that the hands of those who held them must have been small also ; but, as Sir W. Wilde says, in his remarks on this subject, account must be taken of the manner in which they were used. They were intended for thrusting, and so were held differently from the manner in which a cavalry soldier of the present day grasps his weapon with his closed hand, when about to strike a heavy blow.

Two loops were also among the other remains. They have been torn away from something, but not apparently an ordinary celt or spear-head, first because they are too large, and, secondly, they could not have been cast with any implement—their construction being similar to that of what has been already mentioned as part of a tongue or armlet. Nothing was discovered

(or, at least, obtained) in this numerous collection with which they could have formed parts. Further inquiry may, however, throw light upon the subject.

The bones of various kinds and ages discovered more or less closely in connexion with these remains, have been submitted to Professor Owen, whose report will appear in the next number of the Journal.

E. L. BARNWELL.

October, 1872.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

THE BRIDELL STONE.

SIR,—Mr. Brash, in your issue of July last (p. 253), has rendered a material service to Ogham investigation, and one for which I am specially his debtor, by correcting my misreading of that part of the Bridell legend in which his more experienced eye has detected the formula *Magi Mucoi*. This is a new and substantial link in the chain of connexion between the Ogham inscribed monuments of West and South Britain and those of Ireland. A renewed inspection of the stone satisfies me that all the elements of that formula originally existed on it, and that what I took for a *d* is really the commencement of *Mucoi* altered by erosions of the surface. But it is an error to suppose that my mistake arose from any use of a paper cast. At the time I made the transcript in question (1869) I had not acquired the art of reproducing inscribed surfaces in that manner.

Mr. Brash is not so happy in his correction to *Nega*, of my reading of the initial groups as *Netta*. I speak with confidence, having a cast of the stone, taken on the occasion of my last inspection (16th to 19th of August, 1872), before me. The *tt* of *Netta* is indicated, though the traces of the first digit are faint, by two separate groups of three digits each. This separate grouping makes the suggested substitution of *q* impossible.

As regards the terminal groups, the state of facts is singular, and I think I may say not uninteresting. Here I and Mr. Longueville Jones and Mr. Brash have all been in error. The digits thought by us all, looking at the stone in the open air, to terminate on the right, under the aris, have corresponding prolongations over it, across what we have all taken as the uninscribed natural surface. Mr. Jones and I made these digits six in number, and read them *ff*. Mr. Brash makes them five, and reads them *n*. It is quite certain that they are at least six, and the prolongations number seven. Yet

none of us is justly chargeable with carelessness in overlooking them. The configuration of the surface at this spot is such that it only receives the light, in the direction necessary for developing these indentations, during a short period of the day, before and after which they will be sought for in vain. They were visible on the stone early in the afternoon (the sun then shining) of the 16th of August. They are distinctly marked, and quite visible at all times on the cast, which has the advantage of being uniform in colour, and of being easily turned to the light. This case affords a further illustration of the danger of trusting to copies of obscure texts in the Ogham character made in the open air; and while it may serve as a warning against baseless speculations, such as I have myself been too often led into by illusory transcripts, it may also, I trust, operate as an inducement to other investigators to adopt the use of the cast as the only certain foundation for satisfactory inquiry.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very faithful servant,

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

20, North Great George's Street,
Dublin: 27th Aug., 1872.

THE OGHAM STONES IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

SIR,—As there appears to exist some misapprehension¹ respecting the precise spots where the Ogham stones in Pembrokeshire were found, and are now to be seen, it is deemed desirable, to prevent in future persons in search of them being misled, to refer to them *seriatim*. They were discovered in the north-east extremity of the county, in adjoining parishes, on the banks of the Teivi. The first, usually known as the "Sagranus Stone," is the most important, because it bears an inscription, in Romano-British capitals, corresponding very nearly with that in Ogham characters. It was discovered by the late Rev. H. J. Vincent, vicar of St. Dogmael's, in a wall adjoining his house. It had previously served as a gate-post, and subsequently as a foot-bridge over a brook in the locality. It is now placed within the precincts of the Abbey of St. Dogmael's, near Cardigan. Its probable date is of the latter end of the fourth or of the fifth century. A full description and an illustration of it were published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1860, pp. 128-36.

The next to be noticed is the "Sagrom Stone," standing in the churchyard of the adjoining parish of Bridell. This is remarkable for containing the largest collection of Oghams of any stone in Wales. It bears no inscription in other characters. An account and illustration of it were given by Mr. Longueville Jones in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1860, pp. 314-17; but there was no version

¹ See, for instance, the statement inadvertently made by a correspondent at p. 70 of the present volume, that the "Sagranus Stone" is not at St. Dogmael's, but in Cilgerran churchyard. We are thankful to Llallawg, who is a native of the locality, and well acquainted with the stones in question, for correcting the error.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*

of his reading of the inscription appended. But Mr. Brash, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for July last (pp. 249-257), has published a further account of it, as well as his own rendering of the Oghams.

The third and last to be noticed is the "Tenegussus Stone" in the churchyard of Cilgerran, a parish adjoining that of Bridell. It bears an inscription in Romano-British capitals of an irregular size. There is also an Ogham inscription on it, but it is not very distinct. A description of the stone, with two illustrations, was published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1855, pp. 9, 10. The only Oghams shewn in the illustration are two groups of five oblique dashes near one end, and two similar dashes, preceded by a single one, towards the other end. It remains for palæographers to pay further visits to this stone, and endeavour to decipher, if possible, the Oghamic inscription upon it, and furnish the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* with an accurate rendering of it.

I am, etc.,

LLALLAWG.

COELBREN Y BEIRDD.

SIR,—Since the appearance of your July number, my attention has been called to an apparent contradiction, *i.e.*, to an alphabet in a MS. of the ninth century, and called *Coelbren y Beirdd*, but the writing in the MS. is simply a bit of bad italic.

The statement is made by Dr. Latham in these words:—"Zeuss gives fewer words (of equal antiquity) for Wales than for Ireland. They are:

The Welsh.—1, *Codex Oxoniensis prior* (Bodleian, originally NE. D. 2, 19, now F. 4, 32) containing glosses on—(a) Eutychius, and (b) Ovid's *Ars Amandi*, also the alphabet of *Coelbren y Beirdd*; (c) along with *De mensuris et ponderibus quedam, Cambrica intermixta Latinis*, pp. 22H, 23A." Latham, *Elements of Comparative Philology*, p. 672.

This is taken from Zeuss; but, on referring to the original, I find a slight difference. Zeuss, s. vv. *Codices Cambrici* (Pref. xxxviii), describes this codex. Under *a* and *b* he speaks of the grammar of Eutychius and the Art of Love. Then under *c* he speaks of the alphabet.

c. "Alphabetum Nemnivi in p. 20a figuras literarum sistens earundemque nomina cambrica. Figuræ sunt similes figuris literarum, quæ dicuntur *Coelbren y Beirdd* (literæ bardicæ) et impressæ sunt typis (e. gr. apud Owenum vel in ephemeride inscripta *The Cambro-Briton*, i, p. 241), sed differt earum compositio et significatio."

Again, he refers to the subject at p. 1089, vol. ii, and says Nemnivus, supposed to be another form of Nennius, invented "*ex machinatione mentis suæ*," and says in a note he has not seen any Runic letters like them. The alphabet is a fictitious one; and it would be well if some friend at Oxford were to send you a photograph of it; and the printer of the *Arch. Camb.*, or some ingenious friend with a penknife and a bit of soft deal, would easily get you

blocks to print from, especially as the act would save us Cambrians from the charge of barbarism in having no letters.

This was apparently the stimulus that stirred Nemnivus to invent it. At least, Count Villemarqué says he has seen in the MS. that "Nemnivus inventa ces lettres, poussé par un certain savant de race Saxonne, qui reprochait aux Bretons leur ignorance; et lui, subitement inspiré, les forma pour qu'on n'accusât plus sa nation de stupidité."¹

The Count gives us the consolation of thinking that, in common with all the people of the west, we use "l'alphabet latin, plus ou moins modifié." He gives Nemnivus or Nennius the credit of being the Cadmus "de la race bretonne;" and if the photograph should convert me to the belief that the alphabet of the MS. belongs to the Coelbren family, I hereby offer my services to enrich the literature of Wales, with a triad to Einigan, Menw, and Nennius, as the three alphabet makers of the Cymry.

T. S.

BRIDELL, PEMBROKESHIRE.

SIR,—In the article on the Ogham Stone at Bridell in the number for July last, it is stated that "the church of Bridell stands on the right hand side of the road leading from Cardigan to Haverfordwest." This statement is, undoubtedly, incorrect as regards the direction which the road takes to the east of the church. It leads not to Haverfordwest, but direct to *Narberth*, along which the omnibus from Cardigan to Narberth Road Station on the South Wales Railway passes every morning. The road leading from Cardigan to Haverfordwest turns to the right soon after leaving Cardigan Bridge, and does not pass at all through any part of the parish of Bridell.

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1860, p. 317, it is stated by Mr. Longueville Jones that "a considerable number of interments were discovered some years ago in a field adjoining the churchyard to the west, which," he adds, "would indicate that the precincts of the yard extended much further than is now the case." In reference to this discovery, Mr. Brash remarks,—“It is evident that the present graveyard occupies a portion of the site of an ancient pagan cemetery.” It must be observed that neither of these gentlemen appears, when visiting the place, to have inquired whether any tradition existed in the parish as to the probable cause of the interments having been made in the field. Nor do they seem to have been aware of the significant fact that the graves were discovered at the foot of the knoll called Pen y Castell, or that the remains of some earthwork known as Y Gaer may be seen a short distance from it near Y Felin Freuan. Had they conferred with Mr. Williams, of Pen yr Allt Ddu, a most intelligent and well-informed farmer residing near, and examined the locality more minutely, they would not have

¹ Notices de Princip. MSS. des Anciens Bretons, p. 14.

concluded that the churchyard extended at one time beyond its present boundary, or that it occupies a portion of a *pagan* cemetery. The statement that it was anciently much more extensive is founded on mere surmise which there is no satisfactory evidence to support.

I remain, etc.,

LLALLAWG.

LLANDRINDOD WELLS.

SIR,—It may be interesting to you to learn that last week I visited the old church at Llandrindod Wells, and, having lately read a paper in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* on the wooden fonts in North Wales, I had my eyes about me, and discovered one, which now forms the *base of the pulpit*!—the latter being fixed upon it on the north side of the church. It has a *rude octagonal* shape, and was apparently covered by a lid fixed to it by a hinge—at least, so far as the pulpit will allow of its being seen at present.

I remain, yours truly,

J. W. LUKIS.

St. James's House, Roath, Cardiff, Sept. 16th, 1872.

WELSH LEGEND.

SIR,—I send you the following note, taken from a recent number of the *Academy*, thinking that it may interest some readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*:

"A writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (September 30) is reminded by the annexation of Alsace (including Saverne and the site of the furnace in which the godly knave Fridolin was *not* burnt) of some singular Welsh parallels to Schiller's *Der Gang nach dem Eisenhammer*. The lines—

'Dem lieben Gotte weich nicht aus,
Findst du ihn auf dem Weg!'

are all that remains in the ballad pointing to a phase of the legend in which the faithful servant owes his escape to the observance of three rather oracular precepts. This is fully developed in a Welsh version of uncertain age, but ancient origin, which illustrates the proverb, 'Envy consumes itself.' The writer quotes from the same collection the story of a 'Half-Man,' explained in the same allegorical manner as 'the force of habit,' which becomes irresistible if not wrestled with at once. Of course, the primitive popular tale is always older than moral interpretations of this kind, but the latter are commoner than is generally known, and their comparative antiquity is a curious problem in folklore."

The Welsh version alluded to will be found printed in that remarkable collection of fact and fiction anomalously called the *Iolo Manuscripts*, p. 167 (translation, p. 577), with another slightly different version of the same legend, p. 170 (translation, p. 580). The story of "King Arthur and the Half-Man" occurs at p. 164 (translation, p. 574) of the same interesting volume.

I am, sir, yours truly,

ELPHIN.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 11.—THE “RIVER” MAWDDWY. In a paper on “the Topography of Meirion,” contributed by the late Dr. W. Owen Pughe to the *Transactions of the Cymmrodorion* (vol. i, p. 150), occurs the following statement with reference to the manor or lordship of Mawddwy. “This comot had its name from the river *Mawddwy*, which rises in the mountains on its eastern extremity, and runs through it into the Dyvi. . . . Beside the Mawddwy, there are several other smaller streams, as the Angell, Mynach, and Cywarch.” Mawddwy includes the whole of the parish of Llan ym Mawddwy, and as much of the parish of Mallwyd as lies within the boundaries of the county of Merioneth; that is, six townships out of the seven into which the parish is divided. Now, in the whole of this district, and, as far as I know, in the whole of the Principality, there is no river, either large or small, which bears the name of Mawddwy, and it is very difficult to conjecture to what stream Pughe applies this designation. The principal river of the district, which runs through the whole breadth of it, is the Dyvi or Dovey, into which the Mawddwy is said to fall; but this stream rises not “in the mountain on its eastern extremity,” but under the summit of Aran Fawddwy in the northern part of it, within the limits of the parish of Llan ym Mawddwy. In the second sentence just quoted, Pughe appears as if he intended to identify the Mawddwy with the Dyvi; but that river is never known by that name in any part of its course. The only stream of any importance that enters the valley of Mawddwy from a direction nearly east is the one that flows through the pass of Bwlch y Groes, and is known as *Afon Rhiwlech*, and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, never as the Mawddwy. In short, Mawddwy is the name of a district, and not a river at all. S.

Note 12.—W. SALESBURY. I have had in my possession for several years a work of W. Salesbury's on Botany. Not having seen any mention of such a work, nor of the patriotic author as a botanist, I wish to call attention to the MS., and to seek any information concerning the work which may be known to bibliographers. It consists of 205 pages, and its contents are very interesting. In one place the author mentions his birthplace to be Cae Du, Llansannan, and not Plas Isaf, Llanrwst, as generally believed. J. PETER.

Answer to Query 8 (p. 271).—CWYS YR YCHAIN BANOG. “The parish (of Tregaron, Cardiganshire) contains, besides several of the sepulchral heaps of stones denominated *Carneddau*, a singular bank of earth, extending for several miles in an east and west direction; this is called ‘*Cwys Ychain Banawg*,’ the ‘furrow of the Banog Oxen;’ fabulous tradition ascribing it to those animals whose

strength was supposed equal to any labour." (Rees' *Description of South Wales*, p. 479.) T. S.

Query 11.—I should be greatly obliged to any of the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* if they could tell me what manors, parishes, and townships were included in the lordships of Nanheudwy, Glyndyfrdwy, and Dinmael, and what lands are comprised in the manor of Llanegwestl. The Abbey of Valle Crucis is situate in the ecclesiastical township of Maes yr Ychen, in the parish of Llantyssilio, and was built on lands in the manor of Llanegwestl. This manor of Llanegwestl does not appear in the seignorial divisions of the manors of Bromfield and Yale in the Survey of 1620, although it is mentioned in the grants of the abbey and its lands in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Elizabeth. MADOG.

Query 12.—GRUFFYDD PUNTAN. I often find in books of pedigrees the name of Gruffydd Puntan as a herald of high standing, who had collected and revised genealogical documents relating both to South and North Wales; and heralds of later date make frequent mention of his name; but, finding that our biographical dictionaries give no account of him, may I ask some of the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* to furnish your Journal with a short sketch of the life of this man of letters? As there are several persons in the vicinity of Llandeilo Fawr of the name of Puntan, I am inclined to think that our herald was a native of Ystrad Tywi, but am at a loss to prove my conjecture. GWYNIONIDD.

Query 13.—RHYD Y GORS. The castle of Rhyd y Gors is frequently mentioned in the old Welsh chronicles. Will anyone inform me where it stood? It was apparently not far from Carmarthen, but where in that neighbourhood I have not been able to ascertain. CERETICENSIS.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Y GYMDEITHAS HYNAFIAETHOL GYMREIG.—A Welsh antiquarian society, on a plan similar to our own, is, we understand, in course of formation in the Principality. A paper on the subject was read at one of the evening meetings held in connexion with the late Port Madoc Eisteddvod, which excited warm interest, and the object advocated met with unanimous approbation. The terms of membership are proposed to be fixed low; and the transactions will appear in a quarterly journal in the Welsh language. The promoters have our best wishes; and the society, when fully organised, will, we have no doubt, prove a most valuable ally to our own Association,

which has laboured single-handed for upwards of a quarter of a century.

CARMARTHEN.—While some excavations were recently carried on in the rear of a house known as "Commerce House," in the town of Carmarthen, fragments of an earthen vessel of considerable size were found. They are supposed to be of a Roman or early British make. The material is coarse, and thickly glazed in parts, especially about the spout. The pieces are ornamented, in relief, by a plain design something like a cord twisted about the vessel. Some bones of the goat and horse were found near the vessel.

YSPYTTY YSTWYTH, CARDIGANSHIRE.—The church at this place is about to be pulled down; and on another site it is intended to erect a new church, from the designs of Mr. Withers of London. The nave and chancel will be under one roof, with an attached tower, sixteen feet square, forming the north-west porch. Why the old site is to be abandoned in favour of a new one, we have not been informed.

THE TENBY WALLS.—We hear with great regret that fresh attempts have been lately made by certain interested persons who wish to remove a large portion of the Walls, and especially the south-west gate of Tenby. This, as is well known, is one of the most interesting gates in Wales, in spite of the mutilations it has undergone at various times. Some few years ago the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Archaeological Institute, and the Cambrian Archaeological Association, remonstrated against the intended Vandalism, and the mischief was averted; but only, we fear, for a time, unless the upper and more enlightened inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood exert all their influence to counteract such mischievous and barbarous attempts.

A PRIMEVAL SETTLEMENT IN PEMBROKESHIRE.—There is good reason to think that the vestiges of an extensive settlement by the ancient inhabitants of Pembrokeshire may be traced on the Stackpoole estate. There appear to be still existing extensive walls, enclosures of various sizes and shapes, which would well repay the cost of a complete survey and map of them by a competent hand. One principal feature of interest is that the position of so large a population in such a district may possibly throw some light on the real use and intent of the fortified headlands that stud the coasts of Pembrokeshire, about which such a variety of opinions exists, namely, whether they were the strongholds of a resident population, or occupied temporarily by sea-rovers during their descents into the interior. Here at least seems to have been a fixed settlement.

Literary Notices.

THE well known Celtic scholar M. Nigra has commenced a work on Celtic remains, of which the first part, just out of the printer's hands, treats of the Irish MS. of St. Gall ("*Reliquie Celtiche raccolte da Costantino Nigra. I. Il manoscritto irlandese di S. Gallo: Firenze, Torino, Roma; Ermanno Loescher, 1872*"). This volume consists of fifty-two pages, royal 4to, got up in the best Italian type and style. Appended are four photolithographic plates containing facsimiles of the MS. and its illuminations. The MS. is a copy of Priscian's Latin Grammar of the ninth century, interspersed with glosses marginal and interlinear in Latin and ancient Irish. Of course it is the Irish glosses and their explanation that form the nucleus of the book. But without entering into details we may safely venture to recommend the work as full of interest and sound Celtic scholarship. It may be of interest to the readers of this Journal to know that the Priscian MS. contains eight Ogmie inscriptions, which M. Nigra reads as follows: 1. *feria Cai hodie*; 2. *fel martain* (misread by Zeuss as *Martaen*)=*feria Martini*; 3. *minchasc*=*parva pascha*; 4. *cocart*=*corrige*; 5. *cocart*; 6. *cocart*; 7. *cocart inso*=*corrige hoc*; 8. *latheirt*=*tertia hora*. With some of these one may compare the following sweeping statement of Mr. Brash's in the July No. of this Journal, p. 253: "We have not a scintilla of evidence that this archaic character was ever used for Christian purposes or in Christian times."

JOHN REYS.

IN a pamphlet entitled *De l'Authenticité des Chants du Barzas-Breiz de M. De la Villemarqué* (Franck: Paris, 1872), M. Luzel discusses briefly the value of the *Barzas Breiz*, and undertakes to show that it is false both historically and philologically. He divides its contents into (1) songs entirely invented by Villemarqué, and pretending to be the oldest in the book; and (2) songs which exist in substance among the people, although not such as they appear in Villemarqué's hands. The Welsh reader will be interested to find that Britanny also had its *cler* (*klær*), and that its bards had their *gwersi* (*guerziou*) and *ymson* (*soniou*). The whole question of the antiquity of Breton poetry is a striking parallel to that of our own, considerable portions of which some people persist in transposing from the twelfth to the sixth century. Patriotism, when it takes the place of the Muse of history, cuts but a sorry figure. J. R.

The Gossiping Guide to Wales, by Mr. Askew Roberts (Hodder and Stoughton, Paternoster Row, London), has a far more comprehensive title than is justified by the contents of the book; for, not only is the whole of South Wales ignored, but a large portion of the northern division of the Principality is completely overlooked. The "Wales" of this *Guide* is, in fact, confined to the four counties of

Montgomery, Merioneth, Denbigh, and Carnarvon; and we are made acquainted with them only so far as railway communication goes, and the consequence is that some of the most interesting localities are not mentioned at all. We suppose it is essential to "gossiping" to deviate now and then from stern facts; for on no other supposition can we account for many of the statements we meet with in these pages: such as, for instance, that Ellis Wynne, the Welsh Quevedo, was "a famous *litterateur* of the Cromwellian period" (p. 116); and that Dr. John Davies of Mallwyd, the Welsh grammarian and lexicographer, died in the year 1632 (p. 106). The orthography of many of the Welsh names is often so distorted that it is not always an easy task to make out what places are really intended. Welsh place-names are said by some of our English friends to be unpronounceable. We certainly concur in the opinion, if we must take them as they are generally presented to us in guide-books; but it should be remembered that the enunciatory organs of natives are equally put to the strain by the uncouth conglomeration of consonants often met with in these infallible manuals. It appears to us somewhat strange that it does not occur to the compilers of guide-books and hand-books to Wales, to submit their manuscripts to some competent person for revision before they are committed to the press. The book under notice is not peculiar, though it stands prominent, on the score of typographical blunders, for all our professed guide-books abound in these disfigurements. But in spite of them and other serious drawbacks, it contains a good deal of readable matter; and persons about visiting such parts of North Wales as are embraced by it, will probably find it an amusing companion while "on and off the Cambrian" and other lines of the district. There are a few illustrations, and a small map of each of the four counties just mentioned.

UNDER the designation of *By-Gones*, a column of notes, queries, and replies relating to Wales and the border counties, appears weekly in the *Oswestry Advertiser*, which contains much curious and valuable antiquarian lore. These papers, instead of being, like most newspaper articles, once read, then thrown aside and forgotten, are carefully preserved and reissued in quarterly and yearly instalments, forming a volume of no small attraction for persons interested in the history and customs of by-gone times. A good deal of local information may thus be collected and recorded; and it would be well if other papers connected with the Principality were to imitate the example thus set by their Oswestry contemporary. A good index at the end of each year would, we may suggest, considerably enhance the value of the collection.

TWM SION CATTI.—Mr. John Pryse, of Llanidloes, has lately brought out a new edition, being the third, of *The Adventures and Vagaries of Twm Sion Catti*, by the late T. J. Llewelyn Prichard,

with illustrations by Edward Salter. The volume is neat and convenient, but we have not much to say in favour of the illustrations. The hero of Tregaron is here represented to us as "a wild wag of Wales," and in that character we have but little to do with him; but, as the leading Welsh genealogist of his day, and the painstaking collector of the historical triads, "Thomas Jones, of Fountain Gate," is entitled to the gratitude of every Cambrian archæologist. Should Mr. Pryse issue another impression, we would request him not to repeat the error which we find in the title page of the volume under notice. The initials here given as J. T. ought to be T. J., the author's name being Thomas Jeffrey Llewelyn Prichard. A Welsh translation of the same book, we may add, has just appeared from the same press.

KALENDARS OF GWYNEDD.—Mr. Edward Breese, the Clerk of the Peace for Merionethshire, is about to publish a new work entitled "Kalendars of Gwynedd; or Chronological Lists of Lords-Lieutenant, Custodes Rotulorum, Sheriffs, and Knights of the Shire, for the counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth, and of the Members for the boroughs of Carnarvon and Beaumaris. To which are added lists of the Lords President of Wales and the Constables of the Castles of Beaumaris, Carnarvon, Conway, and Harlech." Mr. Wynne, of Peniarth, will supply notes, and the work will be complete in one volume, demy quarto, price 18s. 6d., published by Mr. Hotten, of Piccadilly. As the edition will be limited in number, it will be well that those interested should order it from their booksellers at once.

THE works of the late Mr. Ellis Owen, of Cefn y Meusydd, Carnarvonshire, are announced as shortly to appear. Mr. Owen was a superior Welsh poet, and a local antiquary of very considerable acquirements. We hope that his topographical and antiquarian papers, as well as his poems, will be included in the forthcoming volume. No one knew the traditions and folklore of his native Eifionydd better than he did. The publisher is Mr. Robert Isaac Jones, Tremadoc.

Collectanea.

CELTIC TUMULI IN EAST KENT.—A correspondent of the *Times* writes thus: "Two grave-mounds recently explored by Mr. Woodruff, of Walmer, are interesting both from the nature of the interments discovered and from the comparative rarity of Celtic antiquities in that part of the county. These barrows are situated nearly midway between Deal and Dover, about a mile from the sea, on the ridge of a high down, and form conspicuous objects from a

great distance. They are about eighty yards apart. The western one, which was first opened, is seventy-two yards in circumference, slightly oval in form, and four feet six inches at its highest part above the natural soil. About the centre of the mound, and at a depth of three feet from the surface, the labourers came upon a deposit of burnt bones, probably a later interment, without any traces of pottery or other remains. Further investigations at a greater depth revealed four large urns, about three feet apart from each other. The first that was uncovered stood in a neatly-made niche, with an arched top, cut out of the solid chalk. The bottom of this niche had been carefully levelled, and on it lay a heap of burnt bones, covered by the inverted urn. The three other urns were placed in a similar position in kists formed by cutting cylindrical holes in the chalk to the depth of eighteen inches, but one of them had been crushed by the weight of the superincumbent soil. Within this latter was lying a very small cup of the rudest workmanship. In another, with the burnt bones, were two small vessels, one above the other, of four inches and two inches in height respectively. The former resembles in shape, but in shape only, Romano-British ware, and is ornamented with cord-like lines and a chevron pattern; the latter, of elegant form, is perforated with two holes near the bottom, and is of the kind usually described as incense cups. Four small beads were also found among the ashes. The large urns were about eighteen inches in height, of very imperfectly baked clay, and, unfortunately, with one exception, crumbled in pieces before they could be removed. Two of them were ornamented with incised lines and a chevron pattern, and had small handles on the sides; the others were unornamented. Over the deposit was a layer of brick earth, covered by a layer of flint stones; all the interments were rather to the east of the centre of the mound. The eastern tumulus was next explored, but after a careful investigation no traces of sepulture could be discovered. Near the surface was a fragment of an urn covered with a curious and unusual pattern."

CÆSAR'S CAMP.—The Royal Archæological Institute met on August 1st, at Southampton; the concluding meeting was held on Thursday, the 8th, and the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That this Meeting has heard with deep regret of the projected destruction of 'Cæsar's Camp,' near Wimbledon Common, and wishes to represent to the Council of the Institute its earnest desire that they should take such steps as they may think best for the preservation of that ancient historical monument." If we had a Chief Commissioner of Works sufficiently educated to have a proper knowledge of his duties, the task of saving from destruction such an historical monument as this would not be left to the chance zeal of private societies.—*Academy*.

BRONZE FERRULES.—Some short time ago there were discovered at Broadward, Salop, some of those ferrules, the use of which was at

one time a matter of speculation, but which have since been generally allowed to have been the ferrules of long slender javelins. The finest examples that have occurred in Wales were those found in Guilsfield (Montgomeryshire) in 1862, and described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1864, when no less than twelve were found in a perfect state, and apparently never used. They were all exactly the same in character, differing only in dimensions, the longest of them being sixteen inches. In 1859 a number of bronze implements, mostly mutilated, were found in a bog near Henfeddan (old graves), on the Glan Cuch property, near Newcastle Emlyn, among which were also one or two examples of these ferrules, but shorter, and of a slightly different form, and more like those found at Broadward than those of the Guilsfield ones.

In making excavations at Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, Mr. Dooling has, he believes, discovered the remains of Earl Strongbow, who died in 1178. They have been carefully preserved, and will be deposited in their original resting-place. The remains of Robert, Earl of Kildare, who died in 1743, have also been found.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK will bring into Parliament next session a National Monuments Bill based upon the information afforded by the learned Societies of the three kingdoms.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.—While some of the workmen were engaged in pulling down a portion of the wall at the west end of the cathedral enclosing the staircase of the old Bishop's Palace, they discovered a portion of the old shrine of the cathedral in an almost perfect state of preservation. It was at first thought to be part of an ancient monument; but, after careful examination and comparison, it was found to be a part of the old shrine, the remainder of which forms part of the bishop's throne in the choir. A portion of the relic was found to be in fragments, and care is now being taken so to adapt the parts as to form a perfect whole.

THE CURSUS AT STONEHENGE.—Sir John Lubbock has sent the following letter to the papers:—"I have this morning received a letter from Mr. Cunnington, of Devizes, in which he communicates to me a fact which, as he justly says, will surprise and grieve all archæologists. It appears that the occupier of the farm near Stonehenge is actually ploughing up the well-known 'Cursus.' The profit to be derived from this must surely be insignificant, while the loss to archæology will be great. I have no means of ascertaining here by whom this farm is occupied, nor to whom it belongs; meanwhile time presses, and I, therefore, write to you in hopes that when their attention is called to the matter they will put a stop to any further destruction of this interesting ancient earthwork."

It elicited the following reply from Mr. E. Antrobus, of Amesbury. "Allow me to explode an archæological 'mare's nest,'—

Sir John Lubbock's letter, in which he gives currency to a rumour circulated by Mr. Cunnington, of Devizes, which would lead the public to believe that the so-called Cursus, near Stonehenge, had been ploughed up. The Cursus is not consecutive throughout its length. It runs for several hundred yards on Stonehenge Down, then ceases to show any sign for about one hundred and fifty yards, after which it again shows itself for about two hundred yards, and then abruptly ends on the Down, to recommence again for a short distance in the adjoining parish. Into the first-mentioned space the corner of a piece of arable has been allowed to intrude itself. Less than an acre sown with grass seeds will again restore the original line of the Cursus to its primitive or original state. No trace whatever of it existed on the piece of Down broken up. The slightest examination of the ground will show this, and the most searching investigation will fail to substantiate Mr. Cunnington's assertion, roundly made, that the Cursus was being ploughed up. Had he wished to effect any useful interference, if he did not know who was the owner, of which I entertain great doubt, an inquiry from any shepherd of the district would have procured him the information; and without setting on foot a rumour which, so far as I can judge, has driven archæologists insane, he might have insured the restoration of the Down where its breaking up interfered with the threatened institution."

BRITISH RELICS AT COMPTON, BERKS.—On the summit of Cowdown, near Compton, Berkshire, a large circular British entrenchment, called "Purborough," consisting of a high bank with a ditch or fosse without, and enclosing an area of about six acres, has been discovered. The vallum shows clearly the action of fire. On the line of the earthwork, Sarsen stones, or drift-boulders, have been discovered. On the eastern slope, within the enclosure, are four circular pits cut in the chalk. In the vicinity a Roman encampment is visible at the Slade. This entrenchment at Cowdown is said to have been a stronghold of the Britons, which they must have endeavoured to hold against their more disciplined foe.

THE "Black Burgh" (the Dyke Road tumulus), near Brighton, has been opened, and the excavations and results minutely described. First was a cylindrical hole in the chalk, 1 foot deep, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; next, a similar but smaller hole, 6 inches deep; and then a leg-shaped hole, 1 foot 7 inches deep: all cut in the chalk, evidently artificial, and different altogether from the pot-holes met with in the chalk. Mr. Phené considers that the leg-shaped hole is in some way connected with religious rites, and they are spoken of as generally associated with mound-burials.

THE popular archæological journal, *Notes and Queries*, commenced by Mr. W. J. Thoms, F.S.A., in 1849, has just become the property of Sir Chas. Dilke, the editorship having passed to Dr. Doran, F.S.A.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

COMMENCED AT

BRECON

ON

MONDAY, THE 26TH OF AUGUST,

AND TERMINATED ON THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY.

The preliminary arrangements had been effectually carried out by a numerous and influential Local Committee presided over by the Mayor, and consisting of the following gentlemen :

CHAIRMAN.

GEORGE OVERTON, ESQ., MAYOR OF BRECON.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

Bishop, W. T. Bonnet, Esq., Brecon
Bowen, Rev. J., M.A., Talgarth
Bowen, J. M., Esq., Chancefield, Talgarth
Bridgwater, Col., Coity Mawr, Brecon
G. T. Clark, Esq., F.S.A., Dowlais
Cobb, J. R. Esq., Nythfa, Brecon
Davies, Mr. Alderman, Brecon
Davies, Rev. J. L., Llanthew, Brecon
Dawson, Rev. John, Brecon
Evans, S. B. Esq., Town Clerk, Brecon
Evans, T. J., Esq., Graiglas, Talybont
Evans, Rev. J. J., Cantreff, Brecon
Francis, C., Esq., Venny Fach, Brecon
Games, William, Esq., Brecon
Griffith, Rev. C., Glyncelyn, Brecon
Jayne, J., Esq., High Sheriff of Brecknockshire, Pant y Bailey, Crickhowel
Jebb, J. A., Esq., Brecon.
Jones, Dr. Talfourd, Brecon

Jones, Mordecai, Esq., Brecon
Jones, William, Esq., M.D., Brecon
Howell, Rev. J., Llanhamlach, Brecon
Lloyd, Major Conway, Dinas, Brecon
Malthus, Major, 94th Regt., Brecon
Parry, Rev. W. H., Brecon
Parry, Rev. David, Devynnock, Brecon
Pering, G. H. Esq., Peterstone Court, Brecon
Price, H. P., Esq., Castle Madoc, Brecon
Rich, H. C., Esq., ex-Mayor, Brecon
Rees, Wm., Esq., Tonn, Llandovery
Thomas, Mr. Alderman, Brecon
Vaughan, J. Williams, Esq., Velin Newydd, Brecon
Williams, Rev. Herbert, Brecon
Williams, J. W. P., Esq., Dan y Graig, Trecastle
Williams, Major, Talgarth, Hereford
Ximenes, Captain, Bolgoed, Brecon

MANAGERS OF EXCURSIONS.

Joseph Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., Brecon
James Williams, Esq., Honddu House, Brecon
Hans St. G. Corfield, Esq., Brecon
A. Henshaw, Esq., Brecon
Isaac Davies, Esq., Brecon.

CURATORS OF MUSEUM.

M. J. Rhodes, Esq., Pennoyre, Brecon
 Robert Smith, Esq., Ffrwd Grech, Brecon
 F. Broughton, Esq., Brecon
 James Williams, Esq., Honddû House, Brecon
 E. Cambridge Phillips, Esq., Venny Fach, Brecon (Secretary to
 Curators of Museum).

LOCAL TREASURER.

Thomas Frater, Esq., N. P. Bank, Brecon.

LOCAL SECRETARY.

Rev. R. Price, St. David's Vicarage, Brecon.

MONDAY, AUGUST 26.

THE General Committee assembled, at the hour of seven, in the room placed at their disposal by the Mayor of Brecon, where the only business brought before them was the reading and consideration of the Report of the proceedings of the Society for the past year. The Report, which here follows, was approved of and adopted:

"It will probably be remembered that last year a combination of circumstances rendered it unnecessary and inexpedient to hold the usual Annual Meeting. Instead thereof, a meeting of members only, for the transaction of business, was held at Hereford last August.

"Among other resolutions then passed, a separate guarantee fund was established, to relieve, if necessary, the general funds of the Society from any extra charges for editorial services. The liability then incurred was only for one year, and your Committee do not think it necessary to recommend its continuation. They would suggest, however, that the thanks of the Society are due to those gentlemen who came forward and willingly undertook their proportions of this guarantee fund.

"It has already been announced that Professor Westwood has kindly undertaken the editing of the incised stones of Wales; and it is intended, when a sufficient number of names has been received, to issue the work in annual Parts at ten shillings each; of the same character as that of the Irish incised stones, by Miss Stokes, two Parts of which have already appeared, and which are worthy of the attention of such members of this Society as have not had an opportunity of seeing them.

"As regards the proposed work of the Welsh inscribed stones, two hundred, or at least one hundred and fifty, names are required. Up to the present time only twenty-two have been received, some few of them being set down for two copies. Names to be sent to either of the General Secretaries.

"A few large paper copies of the Gower Survey are still procurable either at Messrs. Pierce and Brown's of Swansea, or of James Parker and Co., Oxford.

"Three years ago it was proposed to form a general index of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* from 1846 to 1870, and that individual members undertaking a volume, should be entitled to the index when published. The index was to be supplied to other members for one guinea. Several members came forward, and undertook each a volume; but of these, only three have sent in the result of their labours. Under these circumstances your Committee would recommend a modification of the original plan, and would suggest that at first the indexing of the Third Series alone (consisting of fifteen volumes, exclusive of supplemental ones) should be attempted; and that members undertaking a volume should be entitled to a copy of the index, which is to be sold to all others at a certain price not yet ascertainable. An index of the first two series, embracing nine volumes, might be subsequently undertaken. Four out of these nine volumes have already an elaborate and classified index,—a fact which would render this part of the work comparatively light. The indices of the volumes of 1856 and 1857, of the Third Series, and that of 1848, of the First Series, have been completed and received. Printed tabular forms and directions for the proposed index may be had from either of the General Secretaries.

The second number of the *Revue Celtique*, by M. Gaidoz, a member of the Association, has been received since the last Report. It contains several valuable philological articles on the Welsh and Breton languages, together with an article on the traditions and superstitions of Lower Brittany, by M. Le Men. It is unnecessary to remind those who support this valuable *Revue*, that the late siege of Paris and disorganisation of society completely interrupted for a time the progress of the work. Subscriptions due may be paid to Trübner and Co., Paternoster Row; or M. Gaidoz, 32, Rue Madame, Paris.

"Another member of this Society, Mr. John Evans of Hemel Hempstead, has lately issued a volume on the ancient stone implements of Great Britain; one of the most valuable contributions that have appeared during the present century, and which must become the standard work of this branch of archæology, as his well known volume on British coins is acknowledged to be the great authority on that particular subject.

"An excellent example has been set by Mr. R. Lloyd Williams and Mr. Underwood of Denbigh, in undertaking and nearly completing the publication of all the church crosses, etc., within the county of Denbigh. Minute architectural details are given; so that the work, giving a faithful representation of ecclesiastical Denbighshire in 1872, must become one of great interest and importance. The gentlemen of the county of Denbigh should feel themselves much indebted to the energy and spirit of these gentlemen, whose example, it is to be hoped, will be followed in the other counties of Wales.

"The *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1871 will be found to contain, besides various articles, important additions to the archaeology of Anglesey and to the lists of incised stones. This forms the second volume of the Fourth Series, which was commenced in 1870 for the convenience of new members, as the acquisition of the back volumes of the Third Series was not only difficult, but, as regards some of the volumes, impossible, they being out of print.

"The Association visited this ancient town of Brecon in 1843, under the presidency of the late Sir Joseph Bailey. After an interval of nineteen years, his grandson and successor has kindly undertaken the same office, and with the same prospects of a meeting in no way less successful and important than that of the preceding one. Within, however, that period of time so many changes have taken place, partly from natural causes or changes of residence, that in 1872 the only survivors of the Breconshire members of the Association have been reduced to the Treasurer and the two Local Secretaries. When the wealth and intelligence of the county are taken into consideration, there is every reason to hope that this anomalous state will be altered; for your Committee can only account for such a state by supposing that the character of the Association, its labours in the preservation and recording of the antiquities of Wales, its continued exertion to encourage and promote a spirit of observation and inquiry, are not so extensively known within the limits of the county as might be expected.

"Since the last General Meeting of the Association many of its oldest and most valuable members have been removed; foremost among whom must be placed the late Earl of Dunraven, who acted as President at the Cardiff Meeting in 1849, and twenty years afterwards at that at Bridgend, and on both occasions with the most complete success.

"The Rev. H. Longueville Jones, who was practically the father and originator of the Society, and for nearly a quarter of a century one of its main supports, has also been removed from us.

"The Association has also to regret the loss of many others of its older members, among whom may be mentioned the late Bishop of St. Asaph, Colonel Myddelton Biddulph, the late Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire, the Rev. Henry Glynne of Hawarden Rectory, the Rev. J. D. Pryse Drew of Newtown, the Rev. G. Lloyd Roberts of Rytton Rectory, Salop, Henry Montonnier Hawkins, Esq., of Hereford, and Lewis William Wyndham, The Heath, Cardiff.

"Your Committee propose that the Most Noble the Marquis of Bute be elected one of the Patrons of the Society, and the Ven. Archdeacon Wynne Jones be made a Vice-President; also that the Rev. D. R. Thomas of Cefn be appointed a Local Secretary for Denbighshire.

"The following members of the Committee retire by rotation, viz., G. T. Clark, Esq., Professor Westwood, and Professor Babington; and your Committee recommend that the said gentlemen be re-elected also that the following gentlemen be appointed members of

the Committee, to fill up vacancies: Rev. Hugh Prichard, M.A., of Dinas, Anglesey; Howell William Lloyd, Esq., M.A.; Rev. R. Williams Mason, M.A.; Thomas Turner, Esq., of Carnarvon.

"The following members have joined the Association since the last return issued:

"NORTH WALES.

"J. Lloyd Griffith, Esq., M.A., Stanley House, Holyhead
 Thomas Prichard, Esq., Lwydiarth Esgob, Llanerchymedd
 Mrs. Pierce, The Friars, St. Michael's, Liverpool
 Rev. Owen Jones, Pentre Voelas, Oswestry
 Rev. J. Peter, Bala
 John Rhys, Esq., B.A., St. Asaph-street, Rhyl.

"SOUTH WALES.

The Marquis of Bute
 Robert Drane, Esq., 8, Queen Street, Cardiff
 Mr. John E. Thomas, Hay
 Dr. Davies, Bryn Goleu, Aberdare
 Miss Protheroe, late of Dolwylym, Whitlands
 Rev. D. Howell, The Vicarage, Cardiff
 S. C. Evans, Esq., Bryntirion, Rhayader
 G. Montgomery Traherne, Esq., St. Hilary, Cowbridge
 John Jayne, Esq., Pant y Bailea, Abergavenny

THE MARCHES AND ELSEWHERE.

R. Carr Ellison, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., Dunster Hill, Gateshead
 R. D. Darbyshire, Esq., B.A., F.G.S., 26, George Street, Manchester
 J. G. Tomkins, Esq., Great Ouseburn, York
 Ernest Hartland, Esq., Oaklands, Cheltenham
 Edwin H. Lingen, Esq., Shrub Hill, Hereford."

At eight o'clock an adjournment to the Hall took place, when Professor Babington, there being no vice-president present, assumed the chair, and read an extract from a letter of the Venerable J. Wynne Jones, Archdeacon of Bangor, expressing his regret at his not being able to attend and personally to resign the chair to his successor, tendering at the same time his heartiest wishes for the continued success of the Society. Mr. Babington, after acknowledging the kind and efficient services of the late President, stated that, as the previous Meeting, held in Brecon in 1853, was one of so much interest and pleasure, so he thought that the present one was likely to be no less pleasant and interesting; for in addition to the hearty and cordial reception of the Society, he could imagine nothing more delightful than, while exploring interesting remains, to traverse a district so rich in charming scenery. His duty on the present occasion was a very simple but at the same time a very agreeable one, namely, to request the President to occupy the chair which he now resigned.

Sir J. R. Bailey then commenced his address, prefacing it with an intimation that nothing but his earnest wishes to welcome, on behalf of the county, the Cambrian Archæological Association, and to promote, as far as he could, the success of the present Meeting, could have induced him to undertake a duty, and incur a responsibility, for which he feared he was not so competent as he should have been. The study of archæology was in some respects new to him; but the more he had inquired into that of Wales, the larger and more important the subject seemed to grow under his hands. They, Welshmen, were not some small and insignificant tribe dwelling in a remote and mountainous district; but were, in reality, the remains and representatives of a mighty people whose wanderings might be traced over no inconsiderable portion of the old world. Even at the present day their Celtic language, with little alteration, is still spoken in districts of Ireland and of Scotland. It still lingers in the Isle of Man; and if no longer spoken in Cornwall, is to be found in the name not only of the county, but in local names through the length and breadth of the district. It was still the language of the Breton Cornouaille and other portions of that country. Philologists connect the name of Wales with the Walloons and Wallachia. Even to this day, in some parts of Germany, Italy is called Welshland; while the Celtic names scattered thinly through Central, and more densely through Northern Italy, through Switzerland (a canton of which is called *Wallis*), Spain, and France, point to the wanderings of their forefathers over the continent of Europe. Gallia also and Wallia have been by some similarly connected; and thus Amadis and the flower of Gallic chivalry have been added to our list of heroes, who, some have thought, were descendants of the Cimbri, famous in Roman history. To this opinion, however, he did not assent. The time when the Welsh nation established itself in this island was a question involved in much obscurity,—an obscurity on which little light was thrown by learned writers such as the author of the history of the county, who colonises the Welsh in this country about the time Solomon was building the Temple. Pezron went much farther back, and connected the Breton with the mythology of ancient Greece; while of writers of the present time, one well known, the late Mr. Williams ab Ithel, gravely enunciated that there are only three languages of divine origin, namely, those of Adam, Moses, and the Welsh. But, leaving such fancies and conjectures, he would refer to a much safer authority, namely, the nomenclature of the physical features of the country, to prove, if necessary, the Celtic origin of their nation. The names of hills, valleys, and particularly of rivers, are the surest records of the earliest races. In America the names of states and towns, as New England, New York, Trinidad, etc., only announced the patriotic or religious feelings of those who gave them; but those of rivers, as the Potomac, Missouri, Mississippi, and others, remained the same as when the Indian was the sole master and occupier of that continent. The Gaelic *Uisge* was but their Breconshire *Usk*; while the

modern Wye was only another form of the older *Gwy*, one of the names for *water*. They might follow still further, as far as Germany, where they would find a *Viehbach*. While, however, the names of rivers, places, and the simplest necessities of life, are of Celtic form, names which denote a considerable progress in the arts of civilisation, were rather borrowed from the Latin. And if the examination were continued further, English words and phrases would be found to indicate the source of still later inventions and more advanced progress. Then, again, their mountains had an important effect on the language and character of the inhabitants, the narrow valleys among great chains of hills preserving for ages the isolation of independent races. Such is the case with various tribes in Eastern India and the Caucasian ranges, where there are said to be seventy distinct races. The same results were found in the district of the Pyrenees; while in Switzerland, a country twice the size of Wales, local names are derived from half a dozen languages. It is, in fact, to their mountains, then, that the Welsh are indebted for the preservation of their language and their nationality: hence that love of country and of language which makes the familiar accent of Cymry a bond of brotherhood on whichever side of the Atlantic it is heard; and which, as it has endured for centuries, so will also, for a long time to come, still maintain its existence. If they turned their attention to the mountain fortresses of their predecessors, they could not but admire the strategic ability displayed in their arrangements as well as in the choice of situation, which, if somewhat inconvenient as places of habitation, had the important advantage of being almost inaccessible to enemies. The only other remains of the same prehistoric period that existed, as far as he was aware, within the country, were those huge, untooled stones which have been the source of so many antiquarian theories and controversies. They could hardly have been boundary-stones, as they so frequently stand in situations where no sane savage would have placed them. They were, however, apparently monuments of a commemorative or religious character, marking, perhaps, the burial-place of some mighty chief, the site of some hard-won victory; or their erection might have been prompted by a religious feeling like that of the patriarch when he said, "This stone that I have set up for a pillar shall be God's house."

Passing on to Roman times, he thought that the astonishment of their Silurian ancestors must have been great when they saw the Roman general forcing his way up the valley of the Usk. Such an approach might remind them of the celebrated march of the English through the unknown, mountainous regions of Abyssinia at a time of year when all communication might have been cut off by the terrible rains of that country, and the invading forces annihilated, if not by the weapons of enemies, at least by famine and sickness. Had Theodore not placed such confidence in his strongholds, had he retreated still further into the interior, and kept there until the rains commenced, such a termination of our expedition was by no means

impossible. But what the Abyssinians did not do, the ancient Britons did. They withdrew themselves and their cattle to their mountain strongholds or other inaccessible defences, and fought their invaders with the weapon of starvation, assisted by a climate to which they themselves were hardened, but which even Roman soldiers could not stand without suitable protection. It was not until after much suffering and difficulties that, by means of good roads protected by strong outposts, Julius Frontinus (who may have left his name in the *Julia Via*) finally subdued and held the country until the necessities of the Romans required the withdrawal of their armies, which were destined soon after to vanish amid the general disintegration of the empire.

Briefly alluding to the Arthurian period and the histories of some of the early British saints, the President mentioned more particularly the story of Brychan, from whom the county is said to have derived its name, and of whom and his numerous progeny so many legends exist. As to the prefix *Kil*, which occurs in the case of so many Brecon churches, he thought it confirmed the opinion of those who held that the Irish in those early days frequently came over and settled in Wales. Of the next period, that of the Dane and Saxon, no traces of them would be seen during the excursions of the week, as the Danish Dyke was beyond their limits; but of the next great change, that brought in by the Normans, they had abundant monuments. Bernard de Newmarch, an independent contemporary of Fitzhamon, built the Castle of Brecon as his chief residence, and parcelled out the county among his followers, who each erected their strongholds for themselves, and built and endowed churches, as may be seen within the town of Brecon and elsewhere in the county. Other relics of ancient days were the grave of the last Llewellyn, who fell near Builth in his last struggle against the English; the site of the house of David Gam, the bitter enemy of Glyndwr, the Fluellen of Shakespeare, and one of the heroes of Agincourt. Dinas was destroyed that it might not fall into the hands of Glyndwr. Crickhowell was in ruins in the time of Elizabeth; and Brecon dismantled by the inhabitants, who feared that the town might be made a military station.

But this was the past. Farms and homesteads supply the places of castles and battlefields; and their roads, instead of bringing hostile forces, now carry out to the old and new world the mineral treasures of the land. Its laughing valleys and the beauty of its scenery make Breconshire much admired by those who visit here, and loved by those who make it their home, and remind them of the poetic description of the Land of Promise,—“a land of brooks and waters, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass.” The President then concluded his address with a most cordial welcome to the Association, amid loud and continued applause.

Mr. Overton the mayor, stated, that as the President had on behalf of the county, proffered to the members of the Association so hearty a welcome, he, in the name of the Corporation of the town of Brecon, begged to endorse that welcome, and to assure the meeting that they were proud to have the members of such a distinguished society among them. Nineteen years ago the Association had visited this district, and he believed he was correct in stating that on that occasion the gathering gave unusual satisfaction not only to the members of the Association, but to the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood generally. At all events, he could affirm on behalf of the body he represented, that they would do all in their power to render the present meeting no less pleasant and interesting, while there were many present who were better acquainted with the neighbourhood than himself, who would, he was confident, also gladly render every assistance in their power.

In the ordinary course of proceedings, the report would have been read, and if approved of adopted, but owing to the number of papers announced for reading, this portion of the business was adjourned until Friday Evening.

Mr. M. J. Rhodes read a paper on Wales and its Saints in the sixth and seventh centuries, being a well digested summary of what is recorded of the early missionaries of Wales and Armorica.

Mr. Barnwell in expressing the thanks of the Meeting to Mr. Rhodes for his paper, suggested the necessity of distinguishing between what may be received as truth, and what are evidently fictions of late dates. He added one or two well known British Saints to those alluded to by Mr. Rhodes, especially Saint Cannan, whose chair, famous for its curative powers within the memory of persons now living, may be seen near the church of Llangan, in Pembrokeshire, which bears her name, and is dedicated to her. The rude uncial letters of the inscription fix its date to two or three centuries after her time, thus proving, not only the great antiquity of that particular superstition, but the still higher one of a British Church in Wales.

Mr. Rhodes having replied to the statements of Mr. Barnwell, the President then called on Mr. William Rees to read his notes on the death of Prince Llewelyn, which will appear in the Journal of the Association. The principal object of the paper seemed to be the clearing up doubts on the disputed question connected with the death of the Prince, and to transfer the charge of treachery from the people of Builth and Aberedw to Roger Mortimer, who was accused of inviting Llewelyn to his Castle at Aberedw, and sending private information to his brother Edmund, so as to enable him to fall suddenly on his unsuspecting victim.

The Rev. D. R. Thomas, alluding to that portion of Mr. Rees' paper connected with the performances of the office of the church to the excommunicated prince, thought that the difficulty might be removed by the statement that a white monk did officiate on the occasion. This clearly connects the celebrant with the Cistercians,

who favoured the cause of the prince, for when the Chapter of St. Asaph sent a long list of grievances against the prince, the abbots of Alba Domus (Whitland) Strata Florida, Cwm hir, Strata Marcella, Aberconway and Valle Crucis joined in a letter declaring the charges false. The only exception was the Abbot of Basingwerk, and he was personally concerned in the dispute. In fact, both the excommunication and the complaints on which it was founded had more to do with politics than religion, and as the Cistercians sided with Llewelyn rather than with Edward, one of their order probably could be found to stand by him in the hour of need. The same state of things existed in Glyndwr's time, but in this case the Franciscans sided with their countryman, and the Cistercians opposed him, so that while Henry plundered the one, Glyndwr retaliated on the other. Alluding to the paper of Mr. Rhodes on the Welsh Saints, he wished to add that, while much that is stated is manifestly apocryphal, still we should be thankful for such statements which, legendary as they are, embody many facts, which would otherwise have been lost, and may yet assist in some degree in constructing the history of that early and little understood period. Robert of Shrewsbury for instance compiled the history of St. Winifred, five hundred years after her death, but combines the physical features of the Well with the traditions of the Saint, while the life of St. Kentigern shows a Latin scribe interpreting Welsh words.

After returning the thanks of the Meeting to Mr. Rees for his paper, the President announced the arrangements of the next day, and dismissed the meeting.

TUESDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

EXCURSION.

Leaving by special train, the excursionists made their first halt at Talgarth, a place formerly of much greater importance than at the present time, having been a borough and market town. From its elevated situation, it was of some strategic importance in connection with Dinas, as commanding the mountain pass to Crickhowell, and the Eastern portion of the Vale of Usk. The town was protected on one side by the tower, which commanded the passage across the little river of Ennig. This building is of the fourteenth century, and is almost in its original condition internally, the upper stories being reached by stairs in the thickness of the walls, each provided with garderobes. The machicolations, only part of which remain, have that bold commanding appearance which is usually wanting in those of the succeeding century. One or two of the original windows also remain, but most of them have been enlarged for the admission of more light. The present roof is a later addition, the original one having been probably a flat one and useful for the defence, as became common after the introduc-

tion of cannon. The tower appears to have been entirely isolated, and unconnected with any external defences. Towers of this type are extremely rare in Wales, but are less so in the North, where they are usually known as Peel towers, and in the majority of cases are merely strongly fortified residences. Leland speaks of this one as having been used as the borough prison, which was probably the case when no longer required for strictly defensive purposes.

The Church is an interesting example of the churches of the district. It consists of a fine square tower, a nave, and south aisle, with a good arcade of five arches, and a northern transept, now cut off. The aisle is longer than the nave by one bay eastward, and is separated from it by a screen. Another screen divides nave and chancel. The roof is covered, and a good example. The main building is of the fourteenth century, with some few later insertions; the porch is a century later. In the churchyard are a cross and slabs worth notice.

A pleasant walk led to Bronllys or Brynllys Church and Castle, the situation of which latter corresponds with either of the two appellations, and which probably denotes the existence of a residence in Anti-Norman times. The church has some small narrow Norman windows, a rather poor screen, surmounted in later times by some singular woodwork, giving the chancel the appearance of a cage or den in a menagerie. The font is of a common fourteenth century character. The tower stands detached near the south-east corner of the nave, and has been rebuilt on the site of a former one about forty years ago. From its proportions it is probably a faithful copy of its predecessor.

The Castle, or more strictly speaking the keep of the original Castle, is finely situated on the summit of the highest ground, south-east of the scanty remains of the Castle, now amalgamated with the stables and offices of the modern dwelling house.

These remains were not visited.

The keep is of late twelfth or very early thirteenth century work, and of that kind of which the well-known keep of Pembroke is the best example known. It consisted of four stages, the lowest of which was only accessible by a trap-door from the first floor, the present ruined entrances on the basement having been made in late times. This room was lighted by one small loop, while in the wall are cavities running horizontally round the building near its base. Many explanations of the object of these flue-like arrangements have been given, but none of them are satisfactory, so that they remain a puzzle even to veteran antiquaries.

The only entrance is about thirteen feet from the ground, and leads into the first floor, lit by two windows. From the recess of one of these windows a narrow staircase in the interior of the wall leads to the second floor. These windows are of more ornate character than those of the floor beneath, but of the same date. Here, also, is the fireplace. The arrangements of the third floor are not easily made out from the state of the building. The win-

dows, however, are similar to those below, and there is in addition a small recess, with vaulted and groined roof, the object of which is uncertain. The total height of the tower must have been sixty or seventy feet, supposing it to have ended with the third story, but there may have been a raised parapet in addition, and arrangements for the wooden galleries which protected the exterior wall before machicolations were in fashion. The thickness of the wall near the base is ten feet, but lessens to eight at the level of the first floor. The diameter of these chambers is eighteen feet. The entrance doorway and windows of the first storey are curiously transformed into some strange types by King in his *Munimenta*, who gravely argues for their Phœnician character. Their real character is given in the well drawn up and well illustrated account of the Castle by its owner, Mr. W. L. Banks, which will be found in the volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1856.

The next halt was made at Aberedw station, near where the Edwy, falling into the Wye, gives the name Aberedw. The spot is one of more interest from association with the last days of Llewelyn ap Griffith, than from any actual remains, which consist of a mound partly natural and partly artificial, which has at some period been surmounted with wooden or stone works. Lower down are some insignificant remains of a Castle said to have been built by Ralph de Baskerville. The church had not been opened, so could not be inspected. The eastern end may have been rebuilt, but at present there are no traces of any east window. There is said to be a good screen still remaining. The building itself is set down to the fourteenth century. A rude cave among the high perpendicular rocks, which form so conspicuous and beautiful a feature in the charming scene, is thought to have been a hiding place of Llewelyn, but if there is any reliance to be placed on the usually received story of his last struggle with the English, he could have had no motive for selecting such an abode. According to that account he marched to Aberedw with considerable forces to meet the English, but being surprised by the superior forces of the enemy, whom the inhabitants of Aberedw are said to have treacherously informed of the prince's movements, he retreated in haste to Builth, taking the opposite direction to the cave. There is probably no foundation for the tradition which connects his name with this cave. The remains of a Norman Castle were said to exist on the summit of the rock, which time, however, did not admit of climbing. Mr. Rees on the top of the mound read notes of the history of the Castle.

Lleerhyd, at some little distance, is remarkable for a Roman Camp, within a much larger British one of circular form, and still having the original trackway clearly marked out. A considerable portion of the Roman work has, however, been cut away by the railway and platform of the station. It has evidently consisted only of earth works, and may have served as a halting place between Bannium and the nearest station to the north. Some discussion

arose as to the meaning of the word, which Mr. Flavell Edmunds, supported by the authority of Dr. Owen Pughe, stated to be a sloping ground, which certainly applied in this case. It had been proposed to visit Cefn-y-bedd, the supposed grave of Llewellyn, but as the only remains are the name, and the place was somewhat out of the line, the visit was omitted, and Builth Church and Castle closed the excursion of the day.

The church at Builth was built at the end of the last century, and all that can be said for it is that it might have been worse. The tower, however, which is a portion of the former building, has a good stone vaulted roof, as if intended for defensive purposes. There is a monument of John Lloyd, said to be the first *resident* sheriff in Brecknockshire, although actually the fourteenth on the roll. Mr. Bloxam pointed out the peculiarity of the clasped hands of the effigy being turned downwards, instead of being placed erect on the breast as in earlier examples. A restoration of the church is contemplated, and in the present instance can do no harm; but why it is proposed to lower the tower ten feet is a mystery and a most unnecessary act of vandalism.

The castle, grandly situated above the town, and commanding the bridge, which formerly stood a little below the present one, must in its complete state have been unusually strong. The defences, partly natural, have been so considerably added to by art that, even after the lapse of so many years, the depth and steepness of the scarps and counterscarps are remarkable. The most important entrance was on the side furthest from the river, and was additionally strengthened by cross-works, by which alone access could be obtained into the inner castle or keep. Little or no traces of the stone buildings of the keep remain; but on the side towards the town are remains of a stone traverse cutting off access by the less steep ascent. It was stated on the ground that some of the ditches were converted into wet moats, but it was difficult to understand how water could have been conveyed into them; nor in defensive works so situated was water usually considered necessary as adding to the defence. Mr. Rees gave a summary of the history of the castle and its successive owners, and thus concluded the excursion of the day.

The proceedings of the evening began with a paper by Mr. Flavell Edmunds on the battle of Mortimer's Cross, commemorated by the cross set up in 1799, the inaccuracy of the date on which Mr. Edmunds pointed out. The paper gave a clear and concise account of the proceedings of the rival forces immediately preceding the engagement near Wigmore, which was fatal to the Lancastrian cause for so considerable a period, and which, by the establishment of the house of York, led to such important changes in the religious, social, and political state of England.

Professor Babington, having been requested by the President to make some observations on the principal features of the day's excursion, gave a general *resumé* of the more important objects seen,

concluding his remarks by earnestly recommending that the proposed restoration of Builth Church should be carried out in strict accordance with the usual character of the district, and, above all, that no tampering with the tower should be permitted.

Mr. Barnwell endorsed this recommendation as to the tower, more especially as he could not imagine what the object could be as regards the proposed removing the upper portion, unless it was to utterly destroy its present fair proportions.

Mr. Severn Walker, in alluding to the detached tower of Bronllys, mentioned several similar examples in Herefordshire, of which he had lately printed a short notice. Bronllys was at no great distance from that county, whence, perhaps, the custom may have been borrowed.

The Rev. J. Lane Davies followed with a paper on Llanddew Church and its adjoining ruins. The name itself has furnished grounds for different opinions, but it is probably a corrupt form of Llandewi, *i.e.* the Llan of St. David, and not Llan Duw, or the Ecclesia Dei of Giraldus. This paper, which will appear shortly in the Journal, gave an excellent account of the parish.

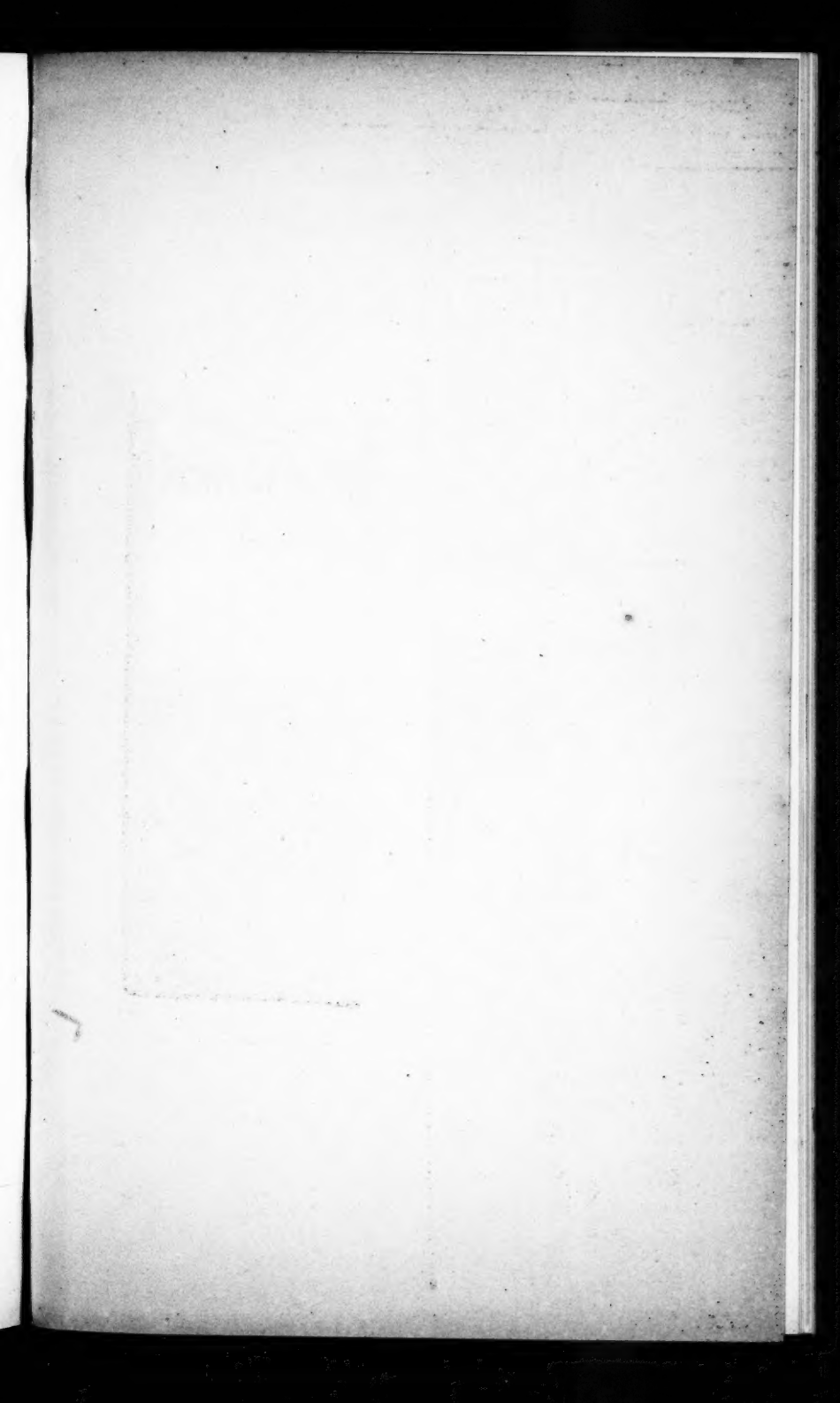
The President, in returning the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Davies, pointed out to the meeting what an important service would be rendered, not only to archæology in general, but more particularly to the history of the county, if every clergyman would contribute all that he could learn of the history of his church and parish.

Other papers were waiting to be read, but the lateness of the hour rendering it impossible, the meeting broke up, after the announcement from the Chairman of the excursion of the following day.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30.

Before starting for Llanddew Church and the other objects mentioned in the programme, the remains of the town walls were examined, under the guidance of Mr. Baskerville Jones. These remains are neither extensive nor important, the best portion being what was the water-gate. Other parts, including one or two bastions, stand in the garden of Mr. Overton, the mayor, who received the numerous visitors in the most hospitable manner; after which the carriages proceeded on their way; a large number, however, of the members and others preferred walking; both sections, however, meeting together at Llanddew.

This church, although from the non-residence of the incumbents from time immemorial it has fallen into a neglected and somewhat dilapidated state, is one of the most interesting edifices in the county, even with its later and indifferent nave. The church is cruciform, but access could not be obtained into the north chancel, which is built off from the church. The south transept (nearly blocked up by a huge mass of modern masonry supporting the rude stairs leading to the belfry) has in its east wall a very early lancet,





STONE AT LLANDEVAELOG, BRECON.

which opened immediately over an altar. The remains of the altar, or rather the masonry connected with it, are still existing, and indicate that it has been removed with some violence, and the damaged wall never made good. The proportions of the chancel windows, and especially the priest's door, are good examples of thirteenth century work. Some rude corbels are inserted in each wall, which were thought by Mr. Bloxam to have been merely supports of statues. They certainly have nothing to do with the construction. The hagioscopes on each side have long since been blocked up, probably when the chancel ceased to be used for service. The nave is poor work of the fifteenth century, and not improved by the arrangement of fittings, etc., which, however, under the peculiar circumstances of the church, cannot be a matter of surprise. The central tower is excessively low, surmounted with a pyramidal kind of roof, stated by Lewis to have been placed there in 1621.

The remains of one of the many palaces of the Bishop of St. David's stand on the other side of the road opposite to the church. Little of it is remaining but the ruins of the great hall, with its substructure, the windows of which are narrow loops. The entrance to the hall was by what is sometimes taken for a window. Buck's view represents the building with both sides, the inner one of which has long since vanished. Part of the wall, with a semicircular bastion, which once enclosed the residence and grounds, remains, and near it is the large well, built under the wall, so as to enable those outside to share the water with the inmates. A very elegant doorway of the fourteenth century still remaining, is pronounced by a writer in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* to be the undoubted work of Bishop Gower (1328-1347). This Bishop, fond as he appears to have been of building, did not approve of having too many buildings to repair, so in 1342 the Chapter and Bishop ordered only seven residences to be retained, of which Llanddew was one for the Deanery of Brecon (see Jones and Freeman's *History of St. David's*, p. 190). Llanddew church is figured in the late Mr. Petit's *Church Architecture*.

A rough walk led to Pitin-gwyn, the name given to an artificial mound and a farmhouse near its base. It is stated that on the mound once stood the castle or abode of David Gam, whose successors in after times changed their residence to the house below, the date of which is not indicated by any details, but from the general character of the building, it may be considered not older than the seventeenth century. The mound is older than the time of David Gam, whose ancestors, however, may have preceded him as occupiers of this stronghold.

The walk was continued thence amid the most charming views to Llandefaelog-vach churchyard, in which exists the remarkable stone, figured and described by Mr. Westwood in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1858, p. 306, and here reproduced. The execution of the figure is barbarously rude, while the disproportion between the upper and lower parts of the body is remarkable. According to

Mr. Westwood, this is almost the only instance occurring in Wales of the figure of the deceased being represented on such early slabs. In spite of its rudeness, it is valuable as giving some slight indication of the dress and weapons of a British warrior, although the exact nature of the weapon in the right hand is uncertain, as the upper part of it has been cut away. Mr. Westwood suggests that the sculptor might have taken a hint from the Maen-y-Morwynion, not far from it. The inscription is + **briamail**, and in the lower line **Flou** or **Plou**. The first word is, from its termination, probably a name. The meaning of Flou is unknown. Representations of it are given in Jones' *Brecknockshire*, the *Archæologia*, and Gibson's and Gough's *Camden*. The notice in the *Archæologia* (vol. i) by Mr. Strange is dated 1769, at which time "it covered a low wall contiguous to the outside of the south wall of the church." It seems from this statement to have served as a kind of coping stone. It now stands fixed against the west wall of a mausoleum of the former owners of Penoyre. Without being removed, it is not possible to ascertain whether it was intended to be an erect or a recumbent stone.

The church is modern and poor, but in the old one was said to have been a stone inscribed CATVC (Cadoc), but now destroyed, according to the correspondent of Lewis' *Top. Dict.*

From this place a short walk brought a numerous assemblage to Penoyre, where they were most cordially and hospitably received by the owner, Mr. Rhodes. The President having returned the thanks of the members to their host and hostess, the company dispersed—some remaining to examine the works of art within the mansion, and the gardens and scenery without, the rest proceeding to the Gaer, which has been identified with the *Bannium* of the anonymous geographer of Ravenna, and which was connected with at least four roads. The form is oblong, and embraces an area of about eight acres. A small portion of the wall remains with its facing perfect, consisting of small squared stones; the thickness of the wall being seven and a half feet.

On their way thither a maenhir of about thirteen feet high, and of corresponding thickness, attracted some attention, and led to some discussion as to its object. Mr. Joseph, arguing from the mention of similar stones in very early deeds as boundary stones, considered them to have been erected for that purpose. Mr. Barnwell thought that it was much more likely to have been standing ages before any deed, and would naturally be made use of as a boundary stone from the probability of its remaining as long as it had remained already. If it was connected with religious worship or prayer in any such early record, it only proved that centuries ago such notions existed as are still entertained at the present time. The only satisfactory evidence they had of these stones connected them with burial places, and until evidence to the contrary was adduced, it would be safer to trust to that evidence than to conjectures and speculations unsupported by facts of any kind.

A farmhouse and offices have been built out of the ruins of the Gaer, much of which probably still remains concealed beneath the vegetation. Well made square tiles, bearing the LEG. II AUG., have been found in considerable numbers. In the yard of the farmhouse was an ornamented Roman mill, which has since been removed to Brecon. As is not unusual, native hill-works overlook the Roman station, one on the Crûg, which was intended to have been visited; the other on an opposite height, sometimes known as Pen Cefn y Gaer.

The stone called Maen-y-Morwynion, or the stone of the Virgins, was next examined. It is, however, the monument of a Roman soldier and his wife, as is intimated by CONJUNX EJU at the end of the inscription, which is much too defaced to allow of the reading of the rest of the inscription. It is figured in Gibson's *Camden*; but Mr. Strange, who read an article on the Gaer and other antiquities of the district to the Antiquaries of London, 1769 (*Archæologia*, i), stated that that representation was not correct, and gave another, which appears in his article, and which is reproduced in Gough's *Camden*. Llwyd, who contributed the article in Gibson's *Camden*, does not mention the inscription at all, as if it had been illegible in his time; but Mrs. Williams, the owner of the Gaer, who had lived there forty years, informed Mr. Strange that she remembered it being perfectly legible. As, however, he has only added XL in the second line, and T at the end of the fourth line, it is probable that Mrs. Williams was in error, and that it was nearly in the same state before Llwyd's time as it is at present. This monument stands by the Roman branch road of about forty feet wide, principally made of large round pebbles, edged in the usual manner with large stones, remains of which edging still exist here and there. At present it terminates in a very narrow lane, impassable from mud in rainy weather.

At the evening meeting, the President opened the proceedings by calling on Mr. Babington, who briefly noticed the remains of the city walls, explaining how the safety of the water-gate, one of the few remains of the mediæval defences, should be secured, by lifting up these larger stones and placing underneath layers of good mortar, so as to put a stop to the mischief caused by vegetation. Thus the original character of the building would be preserved and the safety of the structure secured. He next pointed out the more remarkable features of Llanddew Church, in the proposed restoration of which he hoped that great care would be taken, and that nothing should be removed, even if it was of no practical use. Thus some would probably do away with the stone corbels in the chancel for the support of images; but by such an act all evidence of an earlier practice would be lost. He strongly recommended all to follow strictly the course adopted by Sir Gilbert Scott on such occasions. If any ancient stones of interest were in danger of being lost or destroyed they should be removed and placed in a local museum if possible; a sentiment which Mr. Wm. Rees strongly approved of, and suggested that if one were established at Brecon it would soon probably be well furnished from excavations within the Gaer.

Mr. Bloxam drew the attention of the meeting to the similarity of the Roman masonry they had seen that day to that at Caerwent, Caerleon, Holyhead, and elsewhere in Wales.

Mr. Rees next read a paper on the history of Llandovery Castle, which was followed by another from Mr. Roland Philipps, of Kilgerran, on the state of Breconshire during the civil war.

The President, in alluding to the observations of Mr. Philipps on the loyalty of the Welsh to the Stuarts, thought that the loyalty was not a little due to the fact that the Stuarts themselves were Welsh, and he was not quite certain that it was not to such a feeling that they were indebted for the magnificent Scotch firs which were such conspicuous ornaments of the county being planted as a memorial of loyalty to the royal line.

The lateness of the hour precluded the reading of papers sent in by the Rev. N. Gilbert Smith, of Gumfreston, on the age of human bones in the bone-caves; by Ralph Carr Ellison, Esq., of Dunster Hill, on the inscription of the Carew Cross in the same county; and by the Rev. T. O. Rocke, of Clungunford (Salop), on a remarkable discovery of bronze implements on the Broadward estate in that county. They were accordingly put in as read, and the thanks of the Association returned to the writers.

The proceedings concluded with voting the thanks of the Association to the Local Committee, and especially the Secretaries and the Mayor, who had so kindly granted to them the use of the Town Hall; to the Curators of, and Contributors to, the Local Museum; and to the Magistrates for placing the Grand Jury Room at their service.

The votes having been replied to, and the intended proceedings of the next day announced by Mr. Joseph, the President concluded the last of the public meetings by expressing his warmest thanks on behalf of the Association to the Mayor and Corporation, and to the inhabitants, both of the town and county generally, for the very cordial and hearty manner in which they had received the Association.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29.

Pencelly Castle, where the first halt was made, at present consists of mere fragments of ruins, and has evidently been the quarry that supplied the materials for the manor house below, over the door of which is the date 1578. The Castle and manor are only one of the several portions into which the original lordship of Roger Mortimer was divided. A chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, formerly existed within the precincts, the site of which is unknown.

Llanthetty Church, a building of no interest, has an incised stone serving as a quoin in the tower, at an elevation which makes it not easy to obtain an efficient rubbing of it. From the character of the letters it may be assigned to a period from the eighth to the eleventh century. It is a sepulchral slab, and gives the name of GURDON SACORDOS.

The carriages then proceeded by a charmingly picturesque route, a halt being made to inspect two *maenhir*: one of mountain limestone, nearly 13 feet high, with a girth of 15 feet; the other of old red sandstone, 15 feet in height.

On entering Crickhowell is a good Perpendicular gateway, on the right hand, known as "Porth Mawr;" but its vaulting is modern, and out of character.

The remains of the Castle are scanty, but sufficient to give a tolerable notion of its original strength. It consists of the usual keep surrounded at some little distance by a grand curtain, the remains of which present a very picturesque view.

The church is a large cross one; but this was not its original arrangement. The greater part is of Early English character; but the building has undergone such extensive alterations that the present structure does not represent the former arrangement. Two aisles at the end of the last century were removed; and a new one erected, about forty years ago, on the south side. There are some monuments, one of which bears three lions rampant for Pauncefoot, and possibly for Sir Grimbald of that family, whose widow built the church, the original structure having been a chapel dependent on Llangattock Church. A recess on the north side, usually thought to have been intended for a sepulchral effigy, was considered by Mr. Bloxam to be an Easter sepulchre.

Mr. Rees gave the history of the church, after which a very numerous assemblage were received at Glanusk Park with a hearty welcome and unlimited hospitality, for which Professor Babington duly expressed the thanks of the Association to Sir Joseph and Lady Bailey.

Sir Joseph R. Bailey, having briefly replied, led the way to the famous Turpilian Stone, removed from the hill above Crickhowell to its present position in the park. It was in its original position at the time of the last visit of the Association; and as the exact spot can be identified, it seems desirable that a stone should be there fixed, with a description, in metal or stone, recording the removal and the inscription. It has been noticed in divers works; but Professor Westwood in 1847 first published in the *Journal* the correct reading. The first line seems to give the name of Turpillus; the Latin, *IO JACIT* for *HIC JACET*, being of that faulty character not uncommon in Welsh incised stones. The second line has not been explained, except by Mr. R. R. Brash, who claims the inscription as *Gaedhelic*, from the final *DV NOCATI*, an Ogham stone in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy bearing the name of *NOCAT*; so that if *DV* is a mere prefix, the two names are identical. *Tor* or *Tur* (prince) is also a common Irish prefix. But no less interesting is the fact that Mr. Brash reads in the Ogham characters *TVRPILL*, and if this reading is correct, the Turpilian Stone is an addition to the bilingually inscribed stones already known in Wales. Mr. Brash's notice of this stone will be found in the volume of 1871, p. 159.

Tretower Court was the first object of attraction on the return to

Brecon. This is a mansion of the fifteenth century, and a good example of the style of that period, with certain additions of a defensive kind. The great hall (now a barn) is the most important part of the buildings, though other apartments still retain their fine original roofs. The buildings occupy an irregular square; while in the rear stands the Tower Castle, of the same character and date as that of Bronllys, but larger, and containing some fine Early English fireplaces. The exterior walls and arrangements are of a century later, but have some good Norman fragments worked in them. The stones of Valens and Peregrinus, described in the *Arch. Camb.*, 1851, p. 227, have been built into the walls of this place.

The church of Cwmdu has been barbarously converted into a huge spare apartment with a flat ceiling. An extremely rich and well preserved rood-screen forms a lining to the walls at the east end, while at the opposite extremity of the church an apsidal recess serves as a baptistery; but whether this is original work or not is uncertain. The most important object was the well known stone of Catwg, let into the wall of the church by Mr. Price, a late rector, and of considerable attainments as a Welsh scholar. There are also one or two early incised stones, but imperfect and mutilated.

The approaching darkness admitted only of a hasty inspection of the scanty ruins of Blaenllynfi Castle, consisting only of a small portion of the outer wall, which was, however, of great height.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30.

The proceedings of the day commenced with an inspection of the Museum, which contained an extensive and valuable collection of works of art contributed by the noblemen and gentry of the district. Antiquities, however, were somewhat in a minority, but among those exhibited were several of great interest. Among other treasures, conspicuous was the *Shakespeare* exhibited by the President, mentioned in the catalogue. The churches of Brecon have been fully described by Mr. Freeman in the volume of 1854, where plans are also given of the three churches, indicating the dates of the various portions of the buildings. The choir of Christ Church, which Mr. Freeman speaks of as "a noble fragment," is principally Early English. St. Mary's Church retains some of the pillars of the original Norman church, the nave of which, Mr. Freeman shows, consisted only of two bays. The subsequent enlargement of the building is assigned by the same authority to the fourteenth century. The tower Mr. Freeman states to have been the only instance of Somersetshire influence he had met with in Brecknockshire.

The Priory Church is placed by him as the third, if not the second, church in Wales; and if taken as a perfect and harmonious whole, may take precedence of Llandaff Cathedral, although it is superior in the beauty of some of its details. The choir, presbytery, and transepts, are Early English. The nave is decorated with Norman piers and

portions of wall. There is a triple piscina, the peculiar use of which was explained by Mr. Bloxam; and a charming single one in the south transept, where are indications of a chapel. There are several monumental effigies worthy of notice; but the most remarkable one is that which represents the Crucifixion, the Virgin, and St. John, with angels in the angles above. Below are four kneeling figures of the persons to whose memory the stone was placed. A representation of it will be found in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1848, p. 36, where the writer (Professor Westwood) says "the extreme rarity of this kind on tombstones has induced me to give a sketch of it." There is a richly carved Norman font with an inscription not yet read. The two arched openings in the walls on each side of the nave, reached by stairs within the wall, seemed to be too near the ground to admit of the notion that they opened on some kind of gallery across the nave, even supposing that the choir could have been so far advanced into the nave. They might have opened on a pulpit of wood, which could be removed; but this does not account for the opening on both sides of the nave. The conventual buildings on the south side of the church are small, and in such a state, that between the actual ruins and later patchwork little can be made out of the original arrangements.

This grand edifice has, from various causes, been much neglected; and although much has been done by the family of the Marquis of Camden, much more remains to be done; and, unfortunately, the present Marquis being a minor, no assistance for the present can be expected from that source. The Rev. Herbert Williams, the incumbent, has done his best to obtain assistance from the public; but his exertions have not yet obtained that success which such a cause deserves. The gentlemen of Brecknockshire can hardly be aware that their county town possesses in the Priory Church the finest church in Wales, next to the two southern Cathedrals. If they were, it seems impossible that funds should be long wanting. All that has hitherto been done by Mr. Williams, has been done with care and judgment.

The Rev. Garnons Williams having kindly invited the members to Abercamlais, a special train conveyed them thither, where they were received by Mr. and Mrs. Williams with a welcome as heartily given as it was appreciated.

Mr. Williams, with thoughtful consideration, had ordered the removal of the Trallong Ogham stone to his own grounds, where, placed on a convenient table, it was examined with the greatest ease and comfort, which is not always the case on such occasions. It has been figured and described in the Journal, the particular volume being placed on the same table for comparison. This is another of the Ogham bilingual stones in Wales, although the last portion of the Oghams has not been explained. The Roman capitals read CYNOCENNI FILIVS CYNOCENI HIC IACIT. The Ogham letters for the last two words read FFETO; but the others give the same as the Roman letters.

After thanking their host and hostess for their hospitable recep-

tion, the company returned to Brecon; a few of the more active extending the day's work to the inspection of Newton, which occupies the site of a mansion of Sir David Gam, for no portion of the present building is of his time. It has, however, been the residence of members of his family holding a considerable position, if the richly panelled hall, with its daïs and ample fireplace and chimney-piece, are any evidence on the point. A large shield of arms with twelve quarterings ornaments the latter. The coats are—1, Bleddin ap Maenarch; 2, Rhys Goch; 3, Weston; 4, Hughes; 5, Einion Saïs; 6, Progers; 7, a chevron between three swords, impale two and one then points upwards; 8, Testyn ap Gwrgan; 9, a lion rampant; 10, the same; 11, Bloet or Bluett; 12, Burghill. Motto—Ar Dduw y Gyd (All depends on God). On each side of the shield is the following inscription: "John Games mab ag etyfedd hena. Edward Games ap John ap Morgan ap Edward ap Morgan ap Dafydd Gam. 1582," which corresponds with the age of the hall.

The meeting in the evening was confined to members only, when the following resolutions were passed:—

"That the following gentlemen be elected members of the Association:

M. Holbech Bloxam, Esq., F.S.A., Rugby

Rev. J. Bowen, M.A., Talgarth

E. E. Edisbury, Esq., Wrexham

J. T. Evans, Esq., Graiglâs, Brecon

Wm. Ford, Esq., Brecon

J. W. Price Gwynne Holford, Esq., M.P.

John A. Jebb, Esq., Brecon

Mr. William Jones, Hay

W. P. Price, Esq., Brecon

Matthew J. Rhodes, Esq., Penoyre

T. D. Roberts, Esq., M.I.C.E., Brecon

John Williams-Vaughan, Esq., Velin Newydd House, Brecon

Rev. Thos. Williams, M.A., Llowes, Hay."

"That the Marquis of Bute be elected a Patron; the Venerable Archdeacon Wynne Jones a Vice-President, and the thanks of the Association presented to him for his services as President 1869-71."

"That the Rev. D. R. Thomas be elected a Local Secretary for Denbighshire, and Stephen W. Williams Esq., one for Radnorshire."

"That the index of the third series be commenced at once as recommended in the report."

"That the meeting of 1873 be held at Knighton; and the Hon. Arthur Walsh be requested to accept the office of President."

Mr. Walsh has since consented to act, and the meeting will commence August 6th.

This concluded the second Brecon meeting—a meeting conspicuous among the most successful ones ever held by the Association, a result which must be attributed to the favourable weather, the beautiful scenery, and the hearty reception given by the town and county of Brecon, and more especially to the spirit with which the President conducted and infused into the whole of the proceedings.

THE MUSEUM.

ALTHOUGH the large number of valuable paintings, drawings, and prints, the varied collection of foreign and domestic curiosities, together with specimens of natural history and geology, combined to render the Temporary Museum both attractive and instructive, yet it can hardly be called an archæological one. There were a few stone and bronze implements of the so termed primæval period, but none of them presented any remarkable appearance. The curious broad-headed weapons of the Broadward "find" were sent for exhibition; but there was no room left for them, so that they were not even unpacked. Of the few Roman antiquities, the most remarkable was the carved alabaster bowl said to have been found in a tumulus in the parish of Llanvihangel in Monmouth; but which of the seven or eight churches of that name in the county was not specified. There were a few fair specimens of Samian ware, some stamped tiles, one or two common lamps, urns, etc.

A large number of coins, tokens, etc., were contributed; but probably of no particular value, as the curators did not particularise any in their catalogue, with the exception of a complete series of the Aberystwith mint, exhibited by Mr. Broughton, who, in conjunction with Mrs. Broughton, was one of the most liberal contributors to the collection.

The curious enamelled copper dish now used for collecting alms in St. Mary's Church, is of the thirteenth century. The lip is perforated for the safe and convenient discharge of its contents into the piscina. It has been exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries. The same church has a curious brass chalice, but of later date.

Mr. Roland Phillips sent the Kilgerran horn used in the admission of burgesses in that ancient borough. It is not, however, of any antiquity, as it was given to the Corporation in 1702; but probably the custom of swallowing a certain quantity of *cwru*, as qualifying as a burgess, is of considerably older standing.

One of the most interesting objects in the Museum was the little gold trinket exhibited by the Rev. W. L. Bevan of Hay, and which has been already figured and described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1864, and is here reproduced. It was originally a love-offering of Henry VIII to Anna Boleyn, and forms a whistle loud enough to summon attendants from an adjoining apartment. The history of this relic had been fortunately preserved in the family of Gwynn of Swansea, a Captain Gwynn of that family having been the officer in charge of the unfortunate queen, who, in return for his

kindness towards her, presented him with the trinket. The last of the family died in 1750, whose representative gave it to her great-nephew, the present possessor, Mr. Bevan.



Mr. Joseph placed at the service of the Curators a large selection of his library of Welsh books and books connected with Wales, many of which are of great rarity and value.

The President, in addition to a large collection of arms, armour, porcelain (including some fine majolica ware of the sixteenth century), exhibited his copy of the first edition of the collected plays of Shakespeare, perfect with the exception of the title-page. He also sent several paintings of value and interest, as did also Mr. M. J. Rhodes and many other gentlemen of the county.

THE NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LOCAL FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Sir Joseph R. Bailey, Bart., M.P.	10	0	0
The Hon. Godfrey Morgan, M.P.	5	0	0
G. T. Clark, Esq., Dowlais House	3	0	0
The Lord Bishop of St. David's	2	2	0
The Mayor of Brecon (George Overton, Esq.)	2	2	0
H. Gwyn, Esq., Dyffryn	2	2	0
J. P. W. Gwynne Holford, Esq., M.P.	2	2	0
J. Jayne, Esq., Pant y Bailey, High Sheriff	2	2	0
M. J. Rhodes, Esq., Penoyre	2	2	0
Robert Smith, Esq., Ffrwdgrech	2	2	0
Rev. Garnons Williams	2	2	0
Penry Williams, Esq., Penpont	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Davies	1	1	0
Mr. Alderman Thomas	1	1	0
Samuel Bevan, Esq., Llanelly	1	1	0
Rev. W. L. Bevan, Hay	1	1	0
Rev. John Bowen, Talgarth	1	1	0
J. Mortimer Bowen, Esq., Chancefield, Talgarth	1	1	0
W. T. Bonnell Bishop, Esq., Brecon	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
F. Broughton, Esq., Brecon	1	1	0
James Buckely, Esq., Bryn y Caerau, Llanelly	1	1	0
J. R. Cobb, Esq., Nythfa	1	1	0
Rev. John Cunnick	1	1	0
Rev. J. Lane Davies, Llanddew	1	1	0
Isaac Davies, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. J. Dawson, Brecon	1	1	0
S. B. Evans, Esq., Town Clerk	1	1	0
T. J. Evans, Esq., Graiglas, Talybont	1	1	0
Rev. J. J. Evans, Cantreff Rectory	1	1	0
David Evans, Esq., Old Bank	1	1	0
C. Francis, Esq., Venny Vach	1	1	0
W. Games, Esq., Brecon	1	1	0
Rev. C. Griffith, Glyncelyn	1	1	0
R. D. Gough, Esq., Yniscedwin House, Swansea	1	1	0
Rev. R. H. Harrison, Builth	1	1	0
Rev. Walpole Harris, Llandefalle	1	1	0
D. C. Harris, Esq., London	1	1	0
A. Henshaw, Esq., Brecon	1	1	0
Rev. G. Howell, Llangattoch	1	1	0
Rev. John Howell, Llanhamlach	1	1	0
Rev. W. Hughes, Ebbw Vale	1	1	0
David Hughes, Esq., Banker, Brecon	1	1	0
J. A. Jebb, Esq., Brecon	1	1	0
Dr. Talfourd Jones	1	1	0
William Jones, Esq., Surgeon, Brecon	1	1	0
Mr. Baskerville Jones, Brecon	1	1	0
Joseph Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., Brecon	1	1	0
Rev. Daniel Lewis, Llangorse	1	1	0
Miss Lloyd, the Priory	1	1	0
Major Conway Lloyd, Dinas	1	1	0
T. F. Maitland, Esq., Pencerrig	1	1	0
Major Malthus, the Barracks	1	1	0
Rev. J. D. Morgan, Llanspythid	1	1	0
John North, Esq., Brecon	1	1	0
Rev. D. Parry, Devynnock	1	1	0
Rev. W. H. Parry, Brecon	1	1	0
Captain Pering, Peterstone	1	1	0
C. Cambridge Phillips, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. R. Price, St. David's Vicarage	1	1	0
H. Powell Price, Esq., Castle Madoc	1	1	0
Robert Raikes, Esq., Treberfydd	1	1	0
W. Rees, Esq., Tonn	1	1	0
Mr. H. C. Rich, Brecon	1	1	0
Colonel Stephenson, Cathedine Hill	1	1	0
H. W. M. Style, Esq., Mansion House, Brecon	1	1	0
John Evan Thomas, Esq., Buckingham Palace Road	1	1	0
E. D. Thomas, Esq., Welfield, Builth	1	1	0
J. Williams Vaughan, Esq., Velin Newydd House, Brecon	1	1	0
James Vaughan, Esq., The Castle, Builth	1	1	0
Mrs. Williams, Llanspythid	1	1	0
Rev. J. D. Williams, Christ's College	1	1	0
Rev. Herbert Williams, Brecon	1	1	0
James Williams, Esq., Honddû House	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
John Williams, Esq., Solicitor, Brecon . . .	1	1	0
Major Williams, Talgarth . . .	1	1	0
J. W. P. Williams, Esq., Tan y Graig, Trecastle . . .	1	1	0
Edward Williams, Esq., Clerk of the Peace . . .	1	1	0
B. F. Williams, Esq., S. W. Circuit . . .	1	1	0
Rev. W. Winston, Penderyn Rectory . . .	1	1	0
Captain Ximenes, Bolgoed . . .	1	1	0
"County Times" . . .	1	1	0
B. and M. Railway Company . . .	1	1	0
Neath and Brecon ditto . . .	1	1	0
Mid-Wales ditto . . .	1	1	0
A Friend to the Cause . . .	0	10	6

The Local Committee in Account with the Cambrian Archæological Society.

BRECON MEETING, 1872.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To printing & advertising . . .	19	4	5	By amount locally sub-			
„ Carpenter . . .	9	10	0	scribed . . .	117	1	6
„ County constables . . .	6	5	0	„ sale of tickets and cat-			
„ Hall-keeper . . .	1	14	0	alogues . . .	16	2	0
„ Carriage . . .	1	18	0		£133	3	6
„ Insurance . . .	4	0	0				
„ Incidental expenses . . .	9	9	6				
Retained to meet contin-				<i>Audited and found correct.</i>			
gencies . . .	1	2	7	(Signed) F. BROUGHTON, Chairman			
Amount paid over to Treas-				of Auditing Committee,			
urer . . .	80	0	0	28 Sept. 1872.			
				C. C. BABINGTON, Chairman of			
				General Committee, 12 Oct. 1872.			
	£133	3	6				

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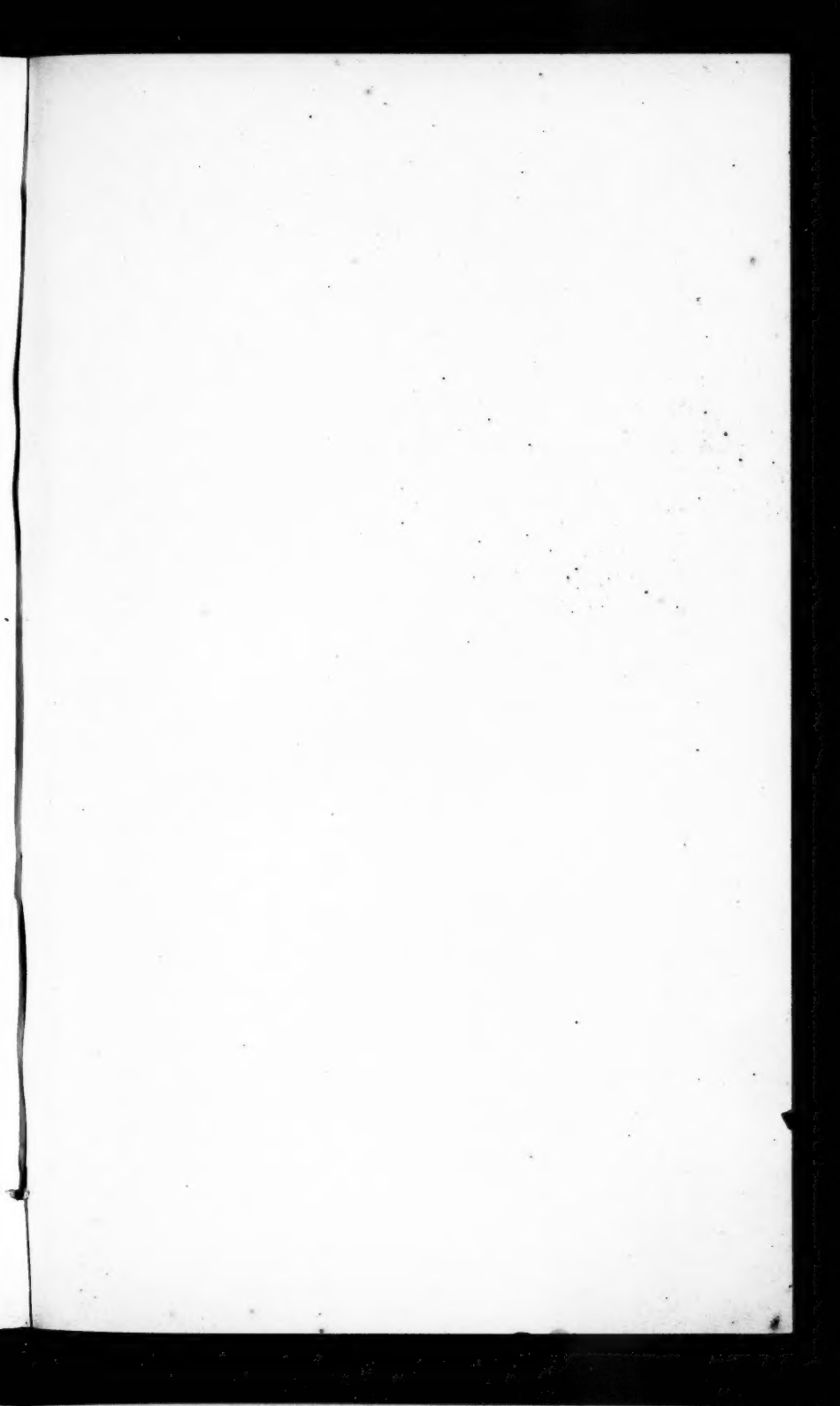
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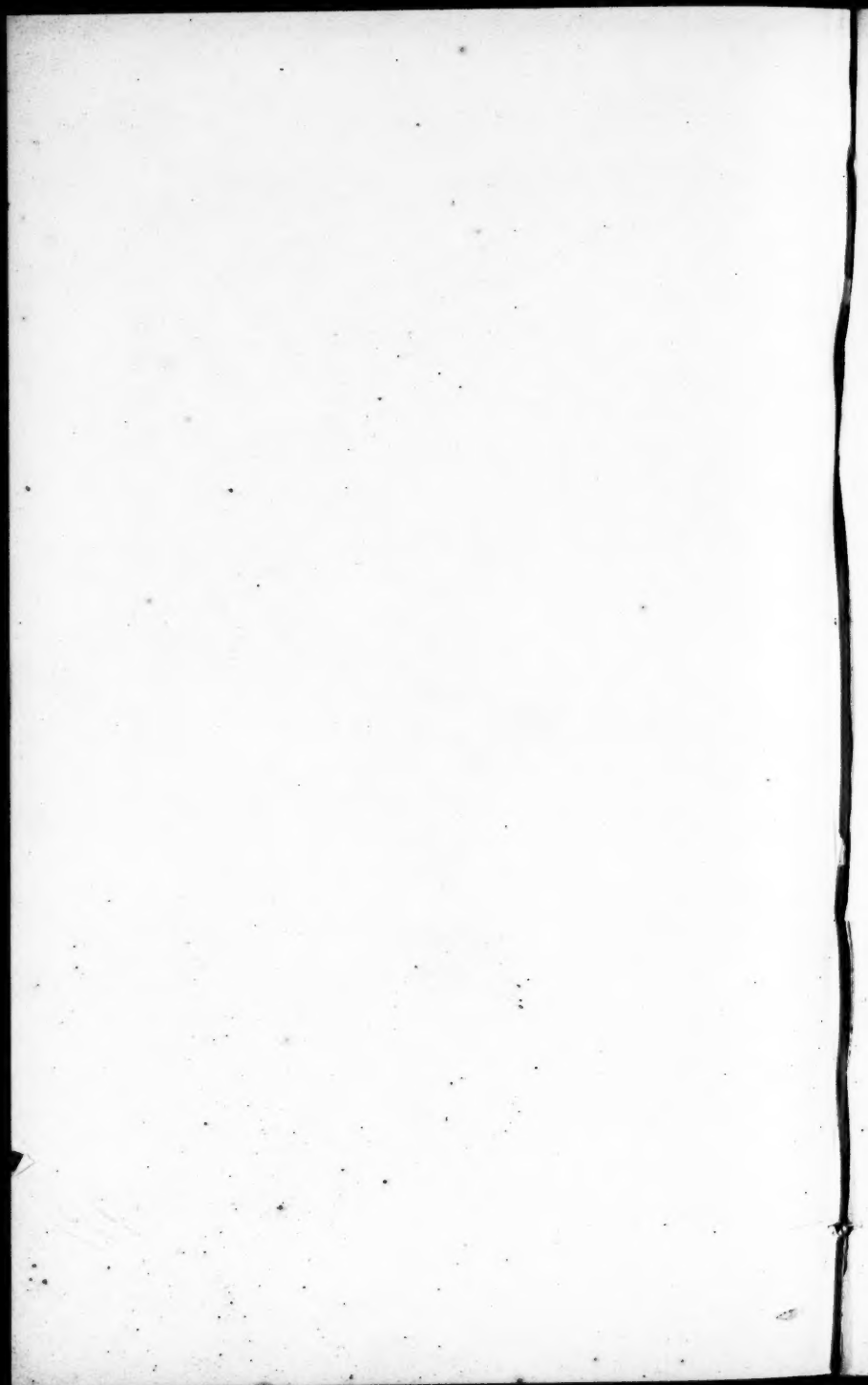
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goz cum omnibus eorum pert'iis in puram et perpetuam excambium prefato Jacobo hered'bus et assig'tis suis imperp'm de capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum per redditus et servicia inde prius debita et de iure consueta sub forma et condicionibus supradictis Scilicet quod si contingat predictum messuagium et cetera premissa cum pertin'iis deducere et extrahere extra manibus predicti Jacobi vel heredum suorum vel alio modo recuperato ob defectu warantizazione (sic) predicti Howeli et heredum suorum quod extunc bene liceat prefato Jacobo heredibus et assignatis suis in predicto messuagio et ceteris premissis cum pert'iis nuper predictae domine Elionore ut prefertur reintrare et eorum pristinum statum inde rehabere presente indentura ac seisina inde liberata in aliquo non obstante Preterea quod si contingat predictum messuagium et cetera premissa cum pertinentiis deducere et extrahere vel alio modo recuperato extra manibus predicti Howeli et heredum suorum ob defectu warantizazione predicti Jacobi et heredum suorum quod extunc bene liceat prefato Howelo heredibus et assignatis suis in omnibus predictis messuagio et ceteris premissis cum pert'iis ut supradictum est reintrare et eorum pristinum statum inde rehabere presente indentura ac seisina inde liberata in aliquo non obstante In cuius rei testimonium hiis cartis indentatis partes predicta sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt Hiis testibus Edwardo Stradeling et Johanne Ragland militibus Arnaldo Butteler armigero Roberto Ragland de Llantwitt Roberto Ragland de Llesgronethe Rogero Button et Roberto Graunte generosis et multis aliis Datum primo die Ffebruarii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi post conquestum Anglie decimo nono."

The seal is wanting.

Roger was a younger son of Howel Carne (hên) of Nash; Edward, a younger son of Sir Edward Stradling of St. Donat's. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Raglan of Llantwit, and was ancestor of the Stradlings who flourished for five descents at Ronth by Cardiff.

*Indenture between Roger Carne of Cowbridge, Gen., and
Edward Stradlynge of Llantwit, Esq.*

[7 Jun. 35 H. VIII, 1543.]

"This indenture, mayd the vij daye of June, the xxxvth yere of the rayng of our sovrayn lorde King Henry the eight, by the grace of Gode King of England, Ffrance, and Irland, Defensor of the Faith, and in erthe next immediatly under God supreme hedd of the Churche of England and Irland, betwixt Roger Carne of the towne of Cowbryge in the countie of Glamorgan, Gent., of that one partie, and Edward Stradlynge of Lantwite in the countie aforesaid, Esquire, and Elizabeth Ragland, wyf unto the said Edward, of that other partie, witnessith that the same Edward and Elyzabeth his wyfe, for the sune of xv poundes, whereof the said Edward and Elyzabeth his wife, knowlegith them selves to be truly contentid, and paid of the hole by the said Roger the day of the making herof; and the said Roger, his heyres, executors, and assigns therof, dyschardgid and acquitted, hath bargaynid and sold, and by this presen bargaynith and fully sellith to the said Roger all leases, lands, and tenementes, rentes, reversions, and servyces, sett, lying and beyng within the parishes of Llanblethyan and Saint Hilary in the countie of Glamorgan, with all other ther messuages, landes, and tenementes,

rentes, revercyons, and servyces, meadowes, leasuis, ande pastures, woddes, and wastes, with all ther singular appurtenances sett, lyinge, and being within the said parishes off Llanblethyan and Saint Hilary, that to the foresaid Elizabethhe descended, and of right ought to descende to her, by the dethe of Robert Ragland of Llantwite, father unto the said Elizabeth, To have and to hold the premises and every parcel therof, to the said Roger and his heires and assigns for ever, dischardgid of alle former bargaynes, grantes, annuyties, joynter, statute merchant, statute staple, and dowries, and all other encombrances, the lord's chief rent only excepted. Also the said Edward and Elizabethhe promysith, grauntith, and by this presents covenautith, to and with the saide Roger, that the same Edward and Elizabethhe and ther or her heyres shall make or cause to be made a sure, sufficient, and a indeficible estate in the lawe, of the premises with his singler appertenances, to the said Roger or to his heyres or assyns, by feoffment, livery, recovery, fyne, warantie or warranties, writ of entre in le post or otherwyse, as can be advysed or devised by the lernid consayll of the said Roger or his heyres from tyme to tyme, and as often as the said Edward, Elizabeth, and ther or her heyres shall be therunto lawfully required by the said Roger or his heyres or assigns, at the only costes and chardges of the said Roger, his heyres or assigns. The said Edward and Elizabeth promisith, grauntith, and by this presents covenautith to and with the said Roger that the same Edward, Elizabeth, and ther or her heyres, shall delyver or cause to be delivered to the same Roger all such evidences, escripts, myniments, dedes, charters, and writings, belonginge or pertayning to the premises or to any parcell thereof, which the said Edward, Elizabeth, there or her heyres, now hath or hereafter shall have, or any other, to her or ther use, now hath or hereafter shall have, for the performance of all which covenants, bargayns, promises, and grauntes, to be performed, observid, and kept on the behalf of the said Edward and Elizabeth after the trew entente and meanyng of this indenture; the same Edward and John Steren of Berton standith bounden by ther dede obligatory, bearing date hereof, jointly and severally, to the said Roger, his heyres and assigns, in the somme of xl poundes starling. In witness herof every of the parties above said hath putte ther seales interchangeably the day and yere aforesaid. George Herbert, Henry Morgan, Edward Stradlyng."

Of the seal only a minute fragment of brown wax remains.

Sisilla or Cecil Kemeys was a daughter of William Kemeys of Newport, and the widow of Howel Carne (hên), as is proved by this document. Howel Carne, her deceased husband, was the grandson of the Howel who acquired Nash, and whose name appears in very many of the preceding charters.

*Indenture between Henry Earl of Worcester and Sicilla Kemys,
Widow of Howell Carne.*

[31 May, 36 H. VIII, 1544.]

"This indenture, made the last day of May in a'o xxxvj Henr' octavi, between the Right Hon'ble lorde Henry Earle of Worcester on th'on partie, and Sicille Kemys, wedo, late wife to Hoell Carne on th'other partie, witnesseth that the said Earl hathe demysed, graunted, and to fferme lett to the said Cicelle seven acres of lande arrable, pasture, and wodde, as it lyeth within the Park of Llandoghe, in the ffee of Llanblethian, by the markes of

old tyme knowen. To have and to hold the said seven acres of land, pasture, and wodde, with their appurtenaunces, to the said Cicelle and to her assynes, from the date herof unto th'ende and term of twentye and one yeres then next after following, holye to be completed, yielding and paying therefore yerely to the said Erle and his heires the som of eight shillings sterling at the feasts of Saint Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of our Lady, by even porcions; and also doinge and payinge all manner of out rentes, taskes, tallages, heriotes, suretes, and knowleiges, due and goinge out of the saide landes, as welle to the said Erle and his heires as to any other lorde, and thereof to discharge the said Erle and his heires durringe the said yeres; and if it hapne the said rent so to be behinde, unpaide in parte or in all, the space of oon monethe after any of the said feastes in which it ought to have byn paid at, and no sufficient distress can be had or found upon the saide landes to distrayn for the same, then it shalbe lefull for the said Erle and his heires into the said land to reenter, and it to have agayn, as in his first estate, this indenture notwithstanding. And the saide Cicelle and her assynes consent to kepe the inclosures and reparacions of the said landes dureing the said yeres, if any be, and to leve it sufficiently enclosed at the end thereof; and to pay yerely, at every newe yere's tyde, to the said Erle and his heires a couple of capons for a knowlege of their tenauncie in the premises. In witness whereof either party have sealed these presents the day and yere above said.—H. Worcester."

Blanche Carne, a party to the following licence, was a daughter of Richard, ap Howel hén Carne of Nash by a daughter of Sir Rice Mansel of Oxwich. Griffith Grant, the other party, was of Tresiggin, or Sigginston, a place near Nash; and so called from a family named Siggin, who probably came into the country late in the twelfth or early in the thirteenth century. The name appears in an early survey of Cardiff.

[3 Paul IV, 1558.]

"Raguntius miseratione divina Sancti Angeli presbiter Cardinalis dilectis in Christo Griffith Grante laico et Blanche Carne mulieri ambobus Landavensis diocesis salutem in domino Oblate nobis nuper pro parte vestra petitionis series continebat quod vos alias desiderantes prout adhuc ex certis rationabilibus causis desideratis invicem matrimonialiter copulari sponsalia inter vos per verba de futuro forsan contraxistis sed quia quarta consanguinitatis gradu invicem estis coniuncti desiderium vestrum in hac parte adimplere non potestis dispensatione apostolica super hoc non obtenta Quare supplicari fecistis humiliter vobis super his per sedem apostolicam misericordialiter (?) provideri Nos igitur auctoritate domini pape cuius primarie curam gerimus Et de ejus speciali mandato super hoc vive vocis oraculo nobis facto Vobiscum quod impedimento quarti consanguinitatis gradus hujusmodi non obstante matrimonium inter vos per verba deputi publice contrahere illud que si volueritis in facie ecclesie solemnizare et in eo postmodum remanere libere et licite possitis et valeatis tenore presentium misericordialiter (?) dispensamus

"Dummodo tu Blanche propter hoc ab aliquo capta non fueris prolem suscipientem exinde legitimam decernentem Datum Rome apud Sanctum-petrum sub sigillo officii primarie Kalendas Aprilis pontificatus domini Pauli pape iij anno tertio.—A. Gaillart."

The seal is gone, the folded parchment to which the cord (which was probably of plaited silk) was attached, having been cut out so as to remove a portion of the instrument with the *bullæ* seal appended to it. This document is engrossed upon vellum, in a clear hand, but in a character differing very much from the writing used in England.

The following documents, also derived from the Carne muniments now at St. Donat's Castle, and here printed by the rare kindness of Dr. Carne, will be of considerable service to the future historian of Glamorgan. They preserve many names of places otherwise forgotten, and many names of persons and families, Welsh, English, and Norman, more or less connected with the land. Of the fourteen charters here given, several are without date. They probably range from Edward I, or even Henry III, to Henry VIII, and for the most part relate to lands in the neighbourhood of Cardiff.

The first charter relates to land in St. Mellon's, a parish on the Monmouthshire border, not far from Cardiff, and on the Rhymny river. The names of persons are all Welsh, and some now obsolete, as Ririd, Kenewrec, Artrohan. Wronoc seems to be the later Grono, and Jorverd is Yorworth or Yorath. Leuky, a female name, is probably the English Lucy, at least it is so used in the Anglo-Welsh pedigrees of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. None of the persons have been identified.

Carta Meurici ap Lewelini Leuky filie Ririd.

[*Sine dato.*]

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Meuricus ap Llewelin dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Leuky filia Ririd duas acras et dimidiam terre arabilis cum suis pertinenciis et iacet dicta terra in parochia Sancti Melani videlicet una acra et dimidia iacet in longitudine unum caput extendit se ad terram que fuit Henrici ap Walter ex parte australi et terram filiorum Lewelin ap Bletyn ex parte aquilonali in latitudine inter terram que fuit filiorum Philippi ap Guaur ex parte orientali et occidentali et alia acra iacet cum omnibus pertinenciis in longitudine unum caput extendit se ad terram que fuit Wronoc ap Lewelin ex parte aquilonali et terram que fuit Ririd ap Adam ex parte australi in latitudine inter terram que fuit Philippi Goch ex parte orientali et terram que Ririd ap Lewelin ex parte occidentali Habendum et tenendum dictam terram cum suis pertinenciis sibi et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis de me et de heredibus meis vel assignatis libere quiete bene integre plenarie et pacifice iure hereditario imperpetuum Reddendo inde annuatim ipsa et heredes sui vel sui assignati michi et heredibus meis vel meis assignatis unum denarium argenti ad festum Sancti Michaelis pro omnibus serviciis secularibus exaccionibus consuetudinibus sectis querelis auxiliis herietis et omnibus aliis demandis que de aliqua terra exeunt vel exiri poterunt imperpetuum Et ego vero dictus Meuricus et heredes mei vel assignati dicto Leuky filia Ririd et heredibus suis vel assignatis predictam terram cum suis pertinenciis contra omnes homines et feminas warentizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum Et pro ista donacione concessione et presentis carte confirmacione dedit mihi predicta Leuky decem solidos sterlingorum pre manibus pacatos in gersumma Et ut hec donacio

concessio et huius presentis carte confirmacio rata stabilis et inconcussa permaneat in eternum ac omnimode securitatis robur obtineat presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi et confirmavi Hiis testibus Wronoe ap Kenewree Howel ap Ivan Artrohan ap Wrono Griffin ap Ririd Iorverd ap Cradoc Ivor ap Philip Ithael ap Philip et multis aliis."

Seal gone. Endorsed "Meurich ap Lewelyn."

The next charter relates to lands in Nordon, probably Norton, in the fee of Penarth, next the Ridgeway, sometimes called the Portway. Cogan is an adjacent manor and parish, giving name to, or possibly taking its name, like Sully and Barry, from a Norman family, the Cogans of Huntspill, co. Somerset. Worbeysfote is lost. These shew the English settlers had introduced names of places in their own tongue. Of the fourteen names of persons, Grono is decidedly Welsh, Worgan or Wogan probably so. The Penarth family have long been extinct. The Regnys were of Wrentchester, hard by, and their heiress married Raleigh of Nettlecomb before Edward I. A Richard de Cogan of Huntspill was aged sixteen, 8 Edward II, and died 42 Edward III. Bagtripe is a corruption of Bawdrip, a family from near Bridgewater, naturalised in Glamorgan. Wallot, Godman, Crisp, and Rumbold, are unknown.

Carta Henrici Worgan Will'mo Wallot.

[Sine dato.]

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Henricus Worgan dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willielmo Wallot unum messuagium et viginti acras terre arabilis et bosci cum omnibus suis pert'is simul iacentem in loco vocato Nordon infra feodum de Pennarth et iacentem inter viam vocatam Rigewei in parte australi et terram domini de Pennarth in parte occidentali et terram domini de Cogan in parte boreali et locum vocatum Ye Worbeysfote in parte orientali Habend' et tenend' dicto Will'mo et hered'bus suis vel assignatis de me et hered'bus meis et assignatis predictum messuagium et predictam terram et boscum cum omnibus suis pert'is libere quiete bene et in pace imperpetuum Reddendo inde annuatim capitali domino feodi illius decem denarios argenti ad duos anni terminos videlicet ad festum S'ti Michaelis Archangeli quinque denarios et ad Hockeday quinque denarios et mihi et hered'bus meis unam rosam ad festum Nativitatis S'ti Johannis baptiste pro omnibus secularibus serviciis wardis tallagiis auxiliis herietibus sectis curie et pro omnibus aliis demandis Et ego vero predictus Henricus et heredes mei predictum messuagium terram et boscum cum omnibus suis pertin'is sicut predictum est dicto Will'mo Wallot et hered'bus suis vel assign'is contra omnes gentes mortales warantzabimus et defendemus imperpetuum In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Waltero de Reyny Milone de Reyny Ricardo de Cogan Ricardo filio Galfridi de Cogan Philippo Turgod Waltero de Cogan Nicholao de Pennarth iuniore Johanne Grono Will'mo Bagetripe Will'mo Godman Ricardo Crispo Johanne Rumbold et multis aliis."

The seal is lost.

The next charter is by the grantee of the former and his wife Sibilla, and the grant is to Joan, their daughter, and her husband Geoffrey, son of Philip Marescal,—not an uncommon name, and by no means necessarily of the blood of the Earls of Pembroke. Judging from the social position of the witnesses, Wallot must have been a considerable landed proprietor. Probably this grant closed his connexion with the county. Philip de Nerberd was of Castleton in St. Athan's, William de Wincestre of Llanquian, John le Norreys of Penlline, Richard le Fleming of Flimston. Philip Payn was probably of Cefn-tre-Payn, near St. Fagan's. Walter de Barry was, no doubt, of Barry.

*Carta Will'mi Wallot et Sibillæ uxoris eius Galfrido filio
Philippi Marescalli.*

[*Sine dato.*]

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Will'mus Wallot et Sibilla uxor mea dedimus concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Galfrid filio Philippi Marescalli et Johanne filie nostre uxori eius omnes terras et tenementa nostra et redditus cum omnibus suis pertinenciis in Kerdif Penharth Cogan et in omnibus aliis locis in comitatu Glamorg' sine aliquo retinemento Habendum et tenendum predictis Galfrido et Johanne et eorum heredibus quibus predictus Galfridus de predicta Johanne legitime procreaverit libere quiete bene et in pace et jure hereditario imperpetuum Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus nostris unum denarium argenti ad festum Sancti Michaelis pro omnibus serviciis secularibus exactionibus et demandis et si contingat quod prefata Johanna sine herede de corpore predicti Galfridi procreato in fata decedat quod absit omnes terre predictæ et tenementa cum suis pertinenciis sicut predictum est mihi Will'mo et Sibille uxori mei et meis heredibus quiete revertant et tot taliter imperpetuum remaneant Et nos predicti Will'mus et Sibilla uxor mea et heredes nostri seu assignati omnes terras et tenementa predicta cum omnibus suis pertinenciis sicut predictum est predictis Galfrido et Johanne et eorum heredes quibus predictus Galfridus de corpore predictæ Johanne legitime procreaverit contra omnes mortales warantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum Et ut hec nostra donacio concessio et presentis carte nostre confirmacio rata et stabilis imperpetuum permaneat presenti scripto sigilla nostra apposuvimus Hiis testibus Dominus Philippus de Nerberd Will'mo de Wincestria Johanne le Norreys Ricardo le Fleming militibus Waltero de Reyny Philippo Payn Waltero de Barry et aliis."

The seals are lost.

The next charter relates to Llanblethian, by Cowbridge, and is dated. Fitz Simon, though living in Coyty, was not owner of Coyty; nor was Fitz Alan of Llanblethian. The names seem all English. Bassett and Nerberd are well known. The rest are probably inhabitants of Cowbridge, led by John, their bailiff.

Carta Nicholaus Filii Simonis Waltero Filio Alani.

[*Jan. 1305, 33 Ed. I.*]

"Sciant presentes et futuri quo ego Nicholaus filius Simonis gentil' de Coytif dedi concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Waltero filio Alani de Lanblechyan decem acras terre arabilis et dimidiam acram prati cum omni-

bus suis pertinenciis libero tenemento meo in feodo de Lanblechyan quarum vero quinque acre jacent simul inter terram Johannis Sandre ex parte (*sic*) ex parte occidentali et terram quam Willielmus Doleman quondam tenuit ex parte orientali cuius unum caput se tendit versus austrum usque ad terram Johannis le Moy Will'mi Puce Adam le Machon et terram quam Willielmus Doleman quondam tenuit et reliquum caput se tendit versus borialem usque ad terram Willielmi Long Et quinque vero acre simul jacent inter terram quam Johannes filius Roberti Bric quondam tenuit ex parte orientali et eciam ex parte occidentali Cuius unum caput se tendit versus austrum usque ad terram quam dictus Johannes filius Roberti quondam tenuit et reliquum caput se tendit versus borialem usque ad terram Ricardi Ryvan Thome Randolf Wasmeir Ryvan et terram quam Johannes Propositus de Coubrigge quondam tenuit Et dimidia acra prati jacet inter pratum domini de Penlyn ex parte boriali et pratum Johannis le Moy ex parte australi et eciam inter pratum Johannis Sandre ex parte orientali et pratum quod Robertus Herbyn quondam tenuit ex parte occidentali Habendum et tenendum totam predictam terram et pratum cum omnibus suis pertinenciis de capitali domino eiusdem feodi qui pro tempore fuerit predicto Waltero et heredibus suis vel assignatis libere quiete integre bene et in pace iure hereditario imperpetuum Reddendo inde annuatim heredibus dicti Johannis filii Roberti Brit dictus Walterus filius Alani et heredes sui vel assignati unum denarium argenti vel unum par albarium cirocecarum ad festum Sancti Michaelis pro omnibus serviciis heriettis wardis relievis sectis curie auxiliis tallagiis et omnibus aliis secularibus demandis ad dictam terram spectantibus Pro hac autem donacione concessione et presenti carte mee confirmacione dedit mihi predictus Walterus filius Alani quinque marcas et dimidiam sterlingorum premanibus Et ego vero dictus Nicholaus Gentil et heredes mei vel assignati totam predictam terram et pratum cum omnibus suis pertinenciis ut prescriptum est contra omnes mortales warentizare acquietare et defendere debemus imperpetuum Et ut hec mea donacio concessio et presentis carte mee confirmacio rata stabilis et inconcussa permaneat in eternum hanc presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi et confirmavi Hiis testibus Thoma Basset Willielmo le Prior Johanne Longo Ricardo le Nerberd Johanne Conyan et multis aliis Datum apud Lanblechyan die dominica proxima ante festum Sancti Petri de Cathedra anno gracie mccc'mo quinto."

The seal is lost.

This charter, also dated, and relating to Llanblethian, contains but one Welsh name, Richard ap David; and one county name, Henry le Nerberd.

Carta Ricardi ap David Johanni Filio Johannis Stywarde et Isabelle Uxori eius.

[Febr'ii, 10. Ed. II, 1317.]

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Ricardus ap David salutem in Domino Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis seu assignatis imperpetuum quietum clamasse Johanni filio Johannis Stywarde Isabelle filie Rogeri le Scopare uxori sue totum jus meum et clamium quod habui vel habeo vel de cetero habere potero in una dimidia acra terre arabilis cum suis partinenciis

continue iacente in feodo de Landblethian apud Kerdifes-doune in longitudine inter terram quam Ricardus dictus Randulf et Margeria uxor sua tunc tenuerunt ex parte orientali et terram quam Johannis Faber et Margareta uxor sua tunc tenuerunt ex parte occidentali in latitudine vero inter terram quam predicti Ricardus Randulf et Margeria uxor sua tunc tenuerunt ex parte australi et terram Henrici le Machoun ex parte boreali Habendum et tenendum dictam dimidiam acram terre arabilis cum suis pertinenciis de capitali domino feodi de Landblethian qui pro tempore fuerit predictis Johanni filio Johannis Styward Isabelle filie Rogeri le Scopere uxori sue et heredibus seu assignatis dicti Johannis filii Johannis Styward libere quiete integre bene et in pace iure hereditario per redditus et servicia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum Ita videlicet quod ego dictus Ricardus ap David seu heredes mei seu assignati seu aliquis vel aliqua per me pro me seu nomine meo seu nomine heredum meorum seu assignatorum nullum jus aut clamium in dicta dimidia acra terre cum suis pertinenciis de cetero exigere habere aut reclamare poterimus imperpetuum In huius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Johanne Longo Alexandro dicto Priore Ricardo filio Stephani clerici Henrico le Nerberd Henrico le Machoun et aliis Datum apud Coubrugg die lune proxima post festum Sancti Mathie apostoli anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Edwardi Regis decimo."

A lump seal in green wax; broken. The device seems to have been four ermine spots in cross, or a star rayed; and the legend, s. RICA.....

Llystalybont, to which the next charter relates, is a manor upon the Taff, a little above Cardiff Castle. Two of the names, Roger ap Ievan and Kenewrek ap Ievan, are Welsh. Odyn is of a Norman family, occurring early in the east end of the county, and giving name to "Odyn's Fee" in Penmark. Raath is Roath, a suburb of Cardiff. We have also Richard Elys or Ellis, prepositus of that town. Overham and Netherham are lost.

Carta Rogeri ap Ievan Thome Morgan.

[24 Apr. 12 Ed. II, 1319.]

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus ap Ievan de Lustelbont dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Thome Moryn dimidiam acram terre novem virgis deficientibus cum pertinenciis in Overham inter terram Ricardi de Lustelbont in parte orientali et terram Kenewrek ap Ievan in parte occidentali unam rodam decem virgas et tria quarteria unius virge terre cum pertinenciis in Nitherham inter terram Johannis Dobin in parte australi et terram Kenewric ap Ievan in parte boreali pro una summa pecunie michi premanibus pacata Habendum et tenendum predictam terram cum pertinenciis predicto Thome et heredibus suis vel assignatis de capitali domino feodi illius per servicia inde debita et consueta Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Thomas et heredes sui vel assignati domino capitali unum obolum argenti ad festum Sancti Andree Apostoli pro omnibus serviciis secularibus et demandis Et ego vero dictus Rogerus et heredes mei vel assignati predictam terram dicto Thome et heredibus suis vel assignatis contra omnes mortales warentizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Hugone de Raath Ricardo Elys tunc prepositis ville de Kaerdif Johanne Odyn Andrea Anri fratre Johanne Gilbert Kenewrec ap Ievan et Ricardo de

Lustelbent et multis aliis Datum apud Kaerdif die dominica ante festum Sancti Marce evangeliste anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi duodecimo."

Seal, a half sphere in dark green wax. Device, a sort of cross voided. Legend, + S. ROGERI AP IEVAN.

The Westmoor of Cardiff mentioned in the next charter is the low land near the railway-station, now built upon. The names of persons seem all to belong to Cardiff.

Carta Walteri Balle Johanni Mody.

[Nov., 19 Ed. II, 1325.]

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Walterus Balle de Raathe dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Johanni Mody de Kaerdif et Agneti uxori eius unam acram prati cum suis pertinenciis in feodo de Kaerdif iacentem apud Westmor in latitudine inter pratum domini ex parte australi et pratum tunc Ricardi Dene ex parte boreali in longitudine vero inter pratum tunc Elye Meiller ex parte orientali et pratum Ade le Lange ex parte occidentali Habendum et tenendum dictam acram prati cum suis pertinenciis predictis Johanni Mody Agnete uxori eius et heredibus sive assignatis ipsius Johannis Mody de capitalibus dominis feodi illius libere quiete integre et in pace per servicia que ad illam acram prati pertinent in perpetuum Pro hac autem donacione concessione et presentis carte confirmatione dederunt michi predicti Johannes et Agnes tres marcas sterlingorum pre manibus Et ego vero predictus Walterus Balle et heredes mei sive assignati predictam acram prati cum suis pertinenciis predictis Johanni et Mody Agneti uxori eius et heredibus sive assignatis ipsius Johannis Mody contra omnes homines et feminas mortales warantizabimus et in perpetuum defendemus In cuius rei testimonium hanc presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi et confirmavi Hiis testibus Rogero le Politer Thoma le Longe Johanne de Raathe Henrico Peethe Roberto le Proute Johanne Morwithe Elya Meiller et aliis multis Datum apud Kaerdif die Mercurii proxima post festum Omnium Sanctorum anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi decimo nono."

No seal.

This is another Llystalybont charter with five Welsh names, one being the well known one of Mayloc.

Carta Johannis Gilberti Johanni Lazful.

[Sept., 20 Ed. II, 1326.]

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Gilberte de Listelbont dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Johanni Lazful unam acram et medietatem unius acre et unam virgatam terre arabilis iacentem in feodo de Listelbont videlicet in longitudine inter terram quondam Johannis Dobyne ex parte orientali et locum qui dicitur Hien Tor ex parte occidentali et in latitudine inter terram Kenewrek ap Ievan ex parte australi et terram Iorvard de Listelbond' et Ricardi fratris sui ex parte boreali Habendum et tenendum dictam acram et medietatem unius acre et unam virgatam terre

predicte cum suis pertinenciis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius dicto Johanni Lazful et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis libere quiete integre bene et in pace et iure hereditario inperpetuum per servicia inde debita et consueta Et ego predictus Johannes Gilberte et heredes mei dictam acram et medietatem unius acre et unam virgata[m] terre arabilis ut predictum est dicto Johanni Lazful et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis contra omnes gentes warentizabimus et inperpetuum defendemus In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Willelmo Mayloc Kenewrec ap Ievan Andrea aurifero Johanne Odyn Johanne Ditom Thoma Morgan Ith' ap Wylym et multis aliis Datum apud Kaerdif die martis proxima post festum Nativitatis beate Marie virginis anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi vicesimo."

A lump seal in dark wax. Thereon a rude cross of four long and four short rays; outside each of the latter two detached rays. It is a fancy device. The legend around, + s' J'ONIS.....LBERT.

This charter shows the Penarths as connected with Cardiff. The half bur-gage given seems to have lain on the eastern side of the town; but the *Via Regia* must be the Caerphilly road, as the main road runs east and west. We have also two "prepositi" of the town, and one bailiff. John Adam may have given name to Adam's Down, south-east of Cardiff.

Carta Johannis de Pennarth Nicholao de Pennarth.

[23 April, 19 E. III, 1345.]

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes de Pennarth de Kaerdif senior dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi domino Nicholao de Pennarth capellano filio meo dimidium burgagium edificatum jacens in burgo de Kaerdif inter burgagium meum in parte australi et burgagium dicti domini Nicholai in parte boriali Et extendit se in longitudine a muro domini Abbatis et Conventus de Theokesbury ex parte occidentali usque ad viam regiam ex parte orientali Habend'm et ten'dum predictum dimidium burgagium cum suis pert'is prefato domino Nicholao et heredibus suis vel assignatis de capitali domino feodi illius per redditus et servicia inde debita et consueta libere quiete bene et in pace jure hereditario imperpetuum Et ego vero predictus Johannes dimidium burgagium cum suis pertin'is dicto domino Nicholao et heredibus suis vel assignatis contra omnes mortales warantizabimus [et defendemus in] perpetuum In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Thoma le Barbour et Will'mony tunc Propositis burgi de Kaerdif Johanne le Botyler tunc Ballivo eiusdem burgi Ricardo le Barbour Johanne Joseph Reso Du Johanne Adam Johanne Payer Will'mo Top Waltero Adam et multis aliis Datum apud Kaerdif die Sabbati in festo Sancti Georgii martiris anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum decimo nono."

The seal is lost.

The next is also a Cardiff charter mentioning Crockarton, or Crockherbtown, and again the West Moor, whence John de la More seems to have derived his not very uncommon name. We have also John Joseph and Thomas Barbour as "Prepositi," and Thomas Penarth as Bailiff. The names

seem all to be those of inhabitants of Cardiff, which probably at that period contained few Welshmen.

Carta Laurencii Rogge Johanni Mody.

[*Julii, 26 Ed. III, 1352.*]

"Sciant pr'tes et fut'ri q'd ego Laurencius Rogge de Kaerdif dedi conc'e'i et hac pres'ti carta mea confirmavi Johanni Mody seniori de Crockarton unam acram prati cum pert'iis jacentem in Westmore iuxta Caerdyf in latitudine inter pratum meum proprius in parte occidentali et pratum capitalis domini in parte orientali et in longitudine inter terram quondam Johannis de la More in parte australi et pratum Johannis Cotiler senioris in parte boriali Habend' et tenend' dictam acram prati cum omnibus suis pertin'iis predicto Johanni Mody et hered'bus suis vel suis assig'tis de me et hered'bus meis libere integre bene et in pace jure hereditario imperpetuum Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et her'bus meis imperp'm duos denarios argenti ad fest'm S'ti Mich's pro om'bus serviciis et secularibus demandis Et ego dictus Laurencius Rogge et heredes mei dictam acram prati cum om'bus suis pert'iis predicto Joh'ni Mody et her'bus suis vel suis assig'tis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum In cuius rei test'm huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Joh'ne Josep Thoma Barbour propositis burgi de Kaerdif Thoma Pennarth tunc ballivo Joh'ne Coteler seniori Will'mo Torp Will'mo Davi et aliis Datum apud Kaerdyf in vigilia S'ti Jacobi apostoli anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum vicesimo secundo."

The seal is lost.

The next charter, of the following reign, calls Crockerbtown "Crokerstrete," and describes it as within the borough limits. Two names mark the connexion between Cardiff and Bristol. Cogan appears as a smith in the town, and Richard Wotton as constable of the Castle. Bawdrip is no longer Bagtripe, having recovered his proper spelling. They were of Splot, on the east of the town.

Carta Roberti Bristoll' Johanni Cogan.

[*Maii, 22 R. II, 1399.*]

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Robertus Bristoll sutor de Kaerdyff et Johanna Oldman uxor mea ex uno assensu et concensu dedimus concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Johanni Cogan fratro eiusdem ville unum dimidium burgagium jacens in Crokerstrete infra libertates de Kaerdyff inter tenementum quondam Thome Bawdrip in orientem et tenementum nuper Willelmi Crulle in occidentem et quoddam curtilagium quondam Johannis Lang Bristoll' in austrum et altam stratam in boreali Habendum et tenendum predictum dimidium burgagium cum pertinenciis suis prefato Johanni Cogan heredibus et assignatis suis libere et quiete de capitali domino feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta Et nos vero predicti Robertus et Johanna predictum dimidium burgagium cum pertinenciis suis predicto Johanni Cogan heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carta nostra sigilla sua apposuimus Hiis testibus Ricardo Wottun constabulario castri de Kaerdyff Willielmo David et Johanne

Shedde propositis Ibidem Johanne Sadler tunc temporis ballivo Johanne Morgan Johanne Bunce Johanne Payn et aliis multis Datum apud Kaerdyff sexto die mensis Maii anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum vicesimo secundo."

Seals lost, if any there were upon the two labels.

G. T. C.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ACCOUNT BETWEEN SIR WM. MAURICE
OF CLENENNEY, COUNTY OF CARNARVON, AND HIS
STEWARD, ROWLAND GRIFFITH, GENT., IN 1609.

SIR WM. MAURICE of Clenenney, and of Porkington in Shropshire, was the representative of one of the most important families in the county of Carnarvon. With the exception of the Wynns of Gwydir, there was probably no family in that county, at the time when Sir William lived, which stood in a higher position than that of the Maurices of Clenenney. He was Deputy Vice-Admiral of North Wales, and one of the Council in the Marches. He represented Carnarvonshire in the eighth and ninth Parliaments of Queen Elizabeth, and in the first Parliament of James I, and the borough of Beaumaris in the tenth Parliament of Queen Elizabeth. He appears to have lived upon terms of personal friendship with King James, and to have suggested to that monarch his assumption of the title of "King of Great Britain." In a letter to Sir William from his sister, Mrs. Anne Wynn Brynker of Brynker, is the following passage: "And methinkes you should desier his Majesty to speake to my Lord Chauncellor and my lord president to vse you well, & to shewe you some favoure thereby, for the great service that you have done in her Majestys Raigne being Knight of the shire soe manie yeers, and attending upon the Parliament soe dylie & truelie: By reason alsoe that you are his godfather and intituled his highness Kinge of Great Britaine. Let his Majesty therefore speake in your behalfe a word or two." And in the Calendar of State Papers of the reign of James I, reference is made to a "Letter from Dudley Carleton to John Chamberlain, dated Cripplegate, Dec. 18, 1606. (Proceedings in the House of Commons.) Sir Wm. Morris (Maurice) pressed to have the King's title of Great Britain confirmed."

Sir Wm. Maurice lies buried under a very remarkable monument in Penmorva churchyard, upon which is the following inscription: "Here lieth the Body of The Right Worshipfull William Maurice of Clenenney Knight which died the Xth of August An'o Dom. 1622."

"Vicesimo Augusti 1609.—Note of money laied out by me Rowland griffith to the vse of my m'r S'r william maurice knight sythence the first day of may last as followeth.

"Maii.

"Imp'mis for ij pecks of oatmeale, xxxijs.

Item my chardges goinge and cominge from Southwales beinge x'en daies,

xvs.

Item for xij yardes of stronge course cloth to make sackes, vijs.

Item for wooden dishes, xxijsd.

- Item for ij yardes of Clothe at xijd. per yard, ijs.
 Item for a quart of aquavitie, xvijd.
 Item for ij measures of salt, ijs.
 Item for haulf a veale, iijs. iiijd.
 Item for haulf a Lame (lamb), xxd.
 Item for shoinge two horses, xxd.
 Item for a quarter of mutton, ijs.
 Item for a pigge, xijd.
 Item for oranges, xijd.
 Item for vj cheeckens, xvd.
 Item for my chardges at hardlech ye xxjth of June, vjd.
 Item to a Tinker for worke, xd.
 Item my chardges at Carnarvon, 13 Julj, viijd.
 Item to Morgan Richard for breadde, xxs.
 more for a fitch of Bacone, viijs.
 Item for butter to Mrs. Jane mearinge¹, vjs. viijd.
 Item for wheate stones, iiijd.
 Item my Chardges at Poolhelie being there ij daies about mault, xvijd.
 Item spent goinge & cominge from Southwales this last iorney, xxiijs.
 Item for ij hobbetts of Rye bought at Geast, xiijs.
 Item for vj hobbetts of wheat bought at Poolehelye the yth of September
 at xjs. vd. the (ij) hobbett, 37s. 6d.
 Item 4 pecks of muncorne at viijs. vjd. the pecke, 34s.
 Item to the Currier of Carnarvon for the Currienge & dressinge of your
 bootes, ijs. vjd.
 Item for alue madder & other stuffe, xijd.
 Item for Cockles, ijd.
 Item for iij quarters of mutton the second of October, iijs. iiijd.
 Item for Candle weeke, ix d.
 Item for fish when Sir will. Awbrey was heere, ix d.
 Item for ij knives for Mrs. Jane Awbrey & Robert Brinkyr, vjd.
 Item for a quarter of a pounce of peper, xd.
 Item for jli. of currance, xd.
 Item my chardges ther (Carnarvon) beinge there 4 daies, iijs.
 my horsse, xijd.
 Item vpon the faire daye there for one pecke of oaten meale, xiijs.
 Item for jli. of alme, vjd.
 Item for shuing of my sorell nagge, vd.
 Item for j C. of duble spicke nayles, xijd.
 Item for j C. & di' of single spicke, ix d.
 Item to william thomas for pavinge the stable floore and plasteringe the
 wales, iijs. vjd.
 Item to my ladye in money, ijs. xd.
 for parsneepes, xiiij d.
 for troutes, iij d.

¹ One of the daughters of Sir Wm. Meringe, of Meringe, co. Notts., and wife or widow of Sir Wm. Maurice's second son, Ellis, who was born 1 May, 1568. Women, after marriage, at this time, in Wales, very generally retained their maiden names; as, indeed, is now not unusual amongst the humbler classes there.

more for haulf a mutton, *ijs. iiijd.*
 Item a senight more for a whole mutton, *vs.*
 for paper and corance, *xviijd.*
 for manchetts, *iijd.*
 for wickiorne, *xvjd.*
 Item for 3 yardes of cloth to make apernes & other necessaries for the
 kitchin, *ijs.*
 To william tho. the plasterer for *iiij* daies worke *xijd.*
 Item for a ricke of Turffes, *ixs.*
 Item for 3 quarters of stuffe to make a boulter, *vjd.*
 Isinge glasse and Licoris, *iiijd.*
 for a quire of paper, *iiijd.*
 for Aneseede, *xijd.*
 for fresh fish, *vd.*
 for *ijl.* of hoppes, *ijs.*
 Item for a whole poreke, *vjs. vjd.*
 for a ducke, *vjd.*
 for a mutton, *vs. iiijd.*
 more to the smyth for amending the pot hookes and the Clyver, *vjd.*
 Item bestowed *vjd.* uppon Mr. Stodarts mayed that brought you a quart
 of sacke one Christmas day, *vjd.*
 Item paid to william Andrew for william ap Ieuan ap hughe by his woor'
 (Worship's) appointment, *viijs.*
 delivered my Ladye to paye for sowinge vpe twoe dozen of napkins, *ijs.*
 for pasture neepes, *iid.*
 Item to Morys ap S'r Rich. ye porter to buy him a peire of sues, *ijs.*
 his woor' deliuered Thomas homckhorne in Christmas holidiaies last, to
 laye out for necessaries for the house, *vjl.* more; he reseived of my ladye
xxs. S'm' *vijl.*
 for *ij* dozen of trenchers, *xijd.*
 for a pigge, *ijs.*
 for mustard seede, *vjd.*
 for a cupple of hennes, *xd.*
 for a calves hedde, *viijd.*
 for *ij* Capons, *xvjd.*
 for a goosse, *xxd.*
 Item for a new shue for the hobie, *iijd.*
 for amendinge the redd saddle, *iiijd.*
 Item for dynner & supper ye quarter sessions at harlech, *viijs.*
 for the horsse there, *iiijs. ijd.*
 to the maides *vjd.*
 to the osteler, *vjd.*
 a[t] Corsygedole to the butler, *xijd.*
 to the horsekeeper, *xijd.*
 to him that fird (fired) in his chamber, *vjd.*
 to the feriemmen at Bermoth, *xviijd.*
 Item deliuered by himself there to the Cooke, *xijd.*
 more to the harpper, *xijd.*
 I deliuered his woor' (worship) to goe to Cardes, *vs.*
 at machennleth for stuffinge your owne saddle, *iiijd.*
 Item for supper there for ix'en, *viijd.* a piece, *vjs.*

Item the second night for supper there, ijs. viijd.
 Item for our horssees there, viijs. ix*d*.
 to the osteler, vjd.
 to the Cooke, vjd.
 to the Chambermayed there, vjd.
 for beere at his first cominge, ijs. vjd.
 Item bestowed at Dolgioge vpon the officers of the house there, viijs.
 Item for ij straddles, xij*d*.
 Item for a harrow, xvij*d*.
 for harrowinge the treasses, vjd.
 To william ap John Owen to goe to owestrie for the hoppelles and the fishe,
 ijs. vjd.
 for iij*li*. of Candles, x*d*.
 for a newe peece of Cloth to cover a Sadle, iijs.
 for Ratsbane, iij*d*.
 for ij yarde of cloth to make Wm. thomas ap Rees a shurte, xvjd.
 to Ieuan ap Eliassa (Ellis) to buy a peire of shues, xvij*d*.
 Item to John David in part of payment towards a Jerkin, xij*d*.
 for a kidd, xvjd.
 for dieing of a petticoate clothe by my Ladies appointment, xjd.
 Item for drinkinge glasses, ix*d*."

[Endorsed "The booke of Accomp..... gent. Steward to
 Maurice Knight.]"

W. W. E. W.

MANERIU' DE RUABON.

(Harl. 3696, fo. 184 et seq.)

NOMINA JURATORU'.

Robertus Sonilley Esq.	Robert ap Harri
Hugh Thomas geneross	Hugh Griffith
Morgan ap Robert	Hugh Griffith Lloyd
Thomas ap Jo'n ap Edd'	John Robert
John ap Edward Smith	Edward ap Thomas ap Merdd'
David ap John Smith.	

THE said Jurie do answers to the several articles given them in charge by John Norden the Elder, Esq., and John Norden the Younger, Gent., the Prince his Highness Commissioners of Surrey for the lordshippe of Broomfield and Yale, as followeth, vizt. :

To the first article they say that the manno'r or towneshipp of Ruabon leadeth westward from ye brooke called Gwerindd' vnto the river Dee, and so along the said river for one myle or there aboute south vnto another brooke called Auon Xpionidd, and from this brooke along a certaine way vnto ye howse of one Roger Dauid ap'llen in the mano'r of Fabroru', and to a Greene called Rose John ap Maddock; from thence to a place called ye Synder conteyning one myle and a half eastward, and so downeward to ye

Auon ddu and to the Auon Goth, and followeth these two brookes unto the highway leading from Pentrey Xpionydd to ye towne of Wrexham northwards; but some part of the manno'r of Eaboror, Iscoyd, Abimbury, and Morton Anglicorum, are intermixt within ye bounds of this manno'r.

Item there belongeth out of ye township of Marchwiell and other towneshippes as followeth vnto ye manno'r of Ruabon, viz.:

Tenementes of freeholde lands and tenementes of lease or customarie landes from the townshippes of Ruyton.

Tenementes of freehould and tenementes of coppihold.

Tenements out of ye towneshippes of Dutton Diffith of freeholde, and from the townshipp of Sutton tenem' of freeholde.

To the second article they sayen that there are no demeasnes in the said manno'r to their knowledge.

To the third article they say they have p'sented ye freeholders with their names, landes, and rents, as is perticulerly noted within o'r booke.

To the fourth and fift articles they say that the persons vnder named are the Prince his highnes tennantes by leases or customarie tennantes within ye said manno'r, and do hould the messuages, landes and tenements vppon their seuerall names sett downe, and doe respectively pay for the same the seuerall rents vppon their names appearinge by leases for 40 yeares, and so from 40 yeares to 40 yeares, and doe pay two yeares rent for affyne vppon the taking of their leases, according to the composicion made betweene the late Queene Elizabeth of famous memorie, and the tenants of Bromfield and Yale, in the fourth year of her said late happie raigne, the effect of which composicion is set downe in the p'ambulation of this booke of customary tenn'ts; so herevnto, for more certaintie, they doe referre themselves; and they doe not knowe of any thing paid or due to bee paid by any of the said tennaunts vppon ye marriage of their daughters.

To the sixth article they say there is a rough and rockye common within the townshippes of Ruabon, called Nant y Belan, and belongeth to his highnes tennaunts, who pay for the same to the rieavors bayliff of this manno'r xvjd. yearlye, and for the quantitie thereof this Jury knoweth not. And sayen further that there is another Common called Nant y Glyn Ddu, beeing moorishe and rough, overgrowne with brambles and shrubbes, w'ch belongeth to the freeholders of the townshippes of Ruabon as appurtenaunt to their freehold landes.

To the seaventh article they say that there is no woode or underwood in this manno'r, but such as growe vpon ye lande by lease, held for 40tie yeares, according to the composicion of the late Queene, and sayen that the woode are well pr'served for oughte they knowe or haue heard to the contrary.

To the eighth article they say that there is ne parke nor warren at all in this manno'r.

To the nynth and tenth article they say that they knowe of no inerochement of any landes within ye said manno'r, and say that all the landes leased from 40 yeares to 40 yeares are expressed in the booke of coppiholde herevnto annexed, and that there is no escheate landes more than is mentioned within the booke to their knowledge.

To the eleaventh article they say that there is a quarrie of stone in Nant y Belan, and no profit made of it, savinge that some neighbours thereabout gett thereof for the makinge of theire ovens, and that there is no myne of coale, lead, chalke, or other benefitt menconed in that article, but say there

